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The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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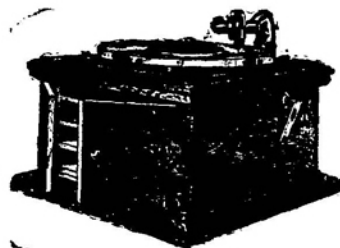
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BRITISH CHINESE UNIVERSITIES

Apr. 30.

WE publish to-day the first of a series of six articles by the Rev. G. G. Warren of Changsha, which we have no hesitation in pressing on the attention of all readers. Mr. Warren's name over any article is, if he will allow us to say so, a guarantee of incisive thinking and easy expression. To add to this, he writes with a profound experience of many years' accumulation of the subject in hand. More and more people are becoming keenly interested in that subject. It used to be a maxim with British newspapers that if readers were to be coaxed into reading an article about education, that fatal word must neither appear in the headline nor in at least the first paragraph. To this we no doubt owe the state of affairs that Mr. Warren describes. But times are changing. The day is gone by when business men were content to dwell for years in China without studying her language: and with this change has also begun to grow an appreciation of the vivid need of providing for the fullest possible education of Young China in the learning of the West.

The cause which Mr. Warren champions, in a nutshell, is the founding of British Universities in central and northern China for the Chinese after the fashion of what Hongkong has done for them in the South. And in unfolding his theme, he has given some comparisons of what other nations have done in this direction, which will open British eyes no less widely than unpleasantly. Most conspicuous is the hold which the various richly equipped German colleges have managed to acquire on the affections of their

pupils—so much so, Mr. Warren tells us, that the medical students are proposing to call themselves, if they have not already done so, "German trained" instead of the usual "foreign." It will be remembered in this connexion that when during the war the German engineering school was made to migrate from Shanghai to Woosung, no power available could secure its removal to any more distant abode. These facts are not pleasant to recall and we shall be blamed by some for giving them further advertisement: but we disagree with that view. Facts they remain, however, much it may be sought to cover them up, and if they are to be overcome they must be faced frankly. A further unpalatable fact is that Great Britain has lagged deplorably behind other nations in institutions for the teaching of Chinese. That she had the field to herself fifty years ago and failed to realize the opportunity, is merely an illustration, for those who are fond of moralizing on human failibilities, of the abiding need of competition as the main-spring in all progress. The important point to remember is that we have still the opportunity if we will avail ourselves of it. While others have been allowed to get a long start, they are not beyond overtaking, if we are ready to act vigorously on our belief, built up on the sure foundation of many years' experience, that we have something to offer the Chinese which they do appreciate and that the winning of their personal regard is certainly not less possible for us than for others.

It would be folly to pretend that the original motive of these well endowed educational establishments that we see about China was not the furtherance of trade. The German business firms which offered to supply the plant if their own Government would supply the teachers did so because they wanted to cultivate a taste for German products among Chinese buyers. No Chinese supposes that foreigners leave their own countries and come to Asia for their health.

Amicable trade relations are a very good basis for international friendship and there is no sense or use in pretending otherwise. But while this has to be recognized, we may fairly claim that the universities which it is desired to establish have their higher purpose. For whatever motive we choose to name, Westerners have brought a large section of Young China along a new path and it is their bounden duty to see that their followers are not left until the goal is reached. Yet that is very nearly what is happening to-day. The divine discontent of the West (if divine it really be) has stirred to a certain depth the fatalism of the East. It has evoked brilliant visions but it has not yet taught the visionaries how they may be realized. If Young China be left at that stage to grope out its own solution of the problems to which Western influence has brought it, the whole world will suffer unrest for no one can tell how many decades. Consciously or unconsciously every foreigner who comes to Asia is a missionary, and there are only two courses open to him, either to go away, leaving Asia to relapse into the ancient dreams from which she is beginning to awake, or to push resolutely forward in the belief that the message we express in our lives, our habits and our conversation is one that she may accept and have profit therefrom, if only she be versed in it to the end.

THE PAKHOI ROAD BATTLE

May 2.

THE Pakhoi Road tragedy in which two Chinese detectives lost their lives and one Chinese and one foreign detective were wounded by pistol fire brings home to us unpleasantly the uncontrovertible fact that crimes against the person are becoming alarmingly common. No one who gives even a passing thought to the condition of affairs in Europe as revealed in the columns of the home press can

fail to perceive that the war has had a distinctly hardening effect on the mentality of the average man in the countries of the west. There is nothing surprising in this: indeed it would be surprising were it otherwise. For some five years millions of young men were trained in the science of killing. They were armed with deadly weapons of murderous precision and told that their lives, and the lives of their comrades, depended on their ability to handle these with rapidity and efficiency. These lessons never lost their repulsiveness to some, but they sank deep into the psychology of others and even after their return to the duties of ordinary life there remained with these abnormal persons a light-hearted disregard for the sanctity of human life. Many who never saw a battlefield and had no share in the ghastly business of war, yet read with shrinking avidity the tales of heroism and slaughter published every day while the struggle lasted. Familiarity with the gruesome and the horrible has on some natures an unconscious, but certain, demoralizing effect and so it has come to pass that it would be necessary to travel far back into historical times before we would reach a period when life was held so cheap as it is to-day.

It may be said that China was too far away from the seat of war and that her people were too little interested in the fortunes of the great struggle to have been affected by the gruesome tales from the battle front. But the tides of thought that sweep across continents and influence the minds of masses of men at an immense distance from the place where the initial impulse started are mysterious and incalculable forces. It is certain that the Chinese criminal of to-day uses deadly weapons with a recklessness utterly unknown only a few years ago. The Chinese robber of the old type was armed with knife or club but to-day he carries a Browning pistol and does not hesitate to shoot. He is an infinitely more dangerous person to deal with than was his prototype in the past.

The ease with which guns and ammunition can be purchased by those who intend to use them for nefarious purposes has been called attention to time and again in the press both foreign and Chinese. If the illicit trade in arms could be stopped then the

gunman's occupation would be gone.

It seems to us that western law is at a disadvantage in dealing with Chinese desperadoes as compared with the more direct method of the native code. Chinese law makes much of the doctrine of mutual responsibility.

If a Chinese Mandarin arrested robbers red-handed, as the gang raided in Pakhoi Road were taken, the keeper of the lodging house in which they were lodged, and from which they sallied forth to commit their crimes, was called on to prove that he was ignorant of the character of the guests he had harboured. In our law a man is held to be innocent until he is proved guilty, and even a lodging-house keeper cannot be made an exception to the rule. But it is difficult to believe that a gang of criminals could lodge in the confined quarters of a Chinese inn and even go the length of posting sentries to warn them of the approach of undesirable visitors without either the landlord or the neighbours suspecting the character of the lodgers. It is more than probable that the gang were quite well known to be desperadoes, but no one would dare their anger by reporting their dangerous calling to the police. As long as the Chinese maintain this live-and-let-live attitude towards these gentry so long will it be impossible to rid the Settlement of their presence.

The Municipal Council has just secured the help of a Chinese advisory committee and the committee is backed up by popular opinion embodied in societies known as street unions. This would seem an excellent opportunity for these organizations to demonstrate their utility. If each street union would make it its business to see that no bad or even doubtful character harboured in the street in which it had its own local habitation and would report the arrival of any such individual to the police, we should soon see an improvement in the environment in which the said society exists. We would not suggest that the street unions should be held responsible for any robberies that occur in their district, but we do think that every time a robbery occurs a black mark should be put to the discredit of the union of the district; a blot on its escutcheon, so to speak, only to be erased for some future public service.

CHITA ASKING FOR CHINA TRADE

May 3.

WHATEVER we may choose to think, according to our respective predilections, of M. Hodoroff's visit to Shanghai, there is one aspect of it which can hardly be gainsaid. Unless M. Hodoroff is the most consummate of "Red" Machiavellis, which those who have met him will find difficulty in believing, his arrival here does imply that Chita is confident that it has something to offer which it is worth the while of business men to examine. Both he and M. Yourin have been in Peking for some months past, where the latter is believed to have been trying to arrange a trade agreement between China and the Russian Far Eastern Republic. But less perceptive men than they can understand that agreements with Peking are little worth, so long as the merchants of Shanghai stand aloof. Hence, we take it, M. Hodoroff's visit. He says openly that Chita is in great need of the grain and cattle that China can provide, and in the interview we publish to-day he tells us what other things the Far Eastern Republic wants which the West can supply and what it can give in return. He appears to have no misgivings as to the necessary credits and he says that Siberia is a country full of vitality which he thinks has only to state its case in order to find remedies.

If we may, with manners, touch on personalities, there can be no question but that M. Hodoroff will make the best impression wherever he goes. He speaks with frankness and sincerity and is the last sort of man whom one would associate with subterranean scheming, still less with communist extremism. He would like, naturally, to see his country received back into the comity of nations, dislikes the old régime and scouts the idea of a counter-revolution in Russia. But he emphasizes that his business is economic not political and he emphasizes (certainly we would not doubt him) that if there are Bolshevik agents intriguing among China's workers, he has not the faintest idea who they are. Now there are many sober-minded people who are only too anxious to believe that men like M. Hodoroff are genuinely typical of the ruling

section in Russia to-day. They realize that the continued exclusion of Russia from association with other countries is at the root of all the evils the world is suffering to-day, and they are prepared to go a long way in meeting her for the resumption of the old friendly relations. The horrible murder of the Romanoffs is not easily forgotten. But the same sort of crime mars the annals of many nations and has ultimately been accepted by others in the same way, on the general principle that a whole people cannot be held responsible for the misdeeds of a few, perpetrated in abnormal times. We are not discussing the morality of this attitude: we merely point to the fact. The first excesses of the Russian revolution might be forgotten if we could be sure that the madness which caused them were not still at work and that there were no danger of its infecting ourselves. Only in the last few weeks what contradictory things we have heard. The Anglo-Russian trade agreement, with its strong stipulation against any form of propaganda, was signed on March 15. Yet on the 18th we hear of a Russo-Afghan treaty under which Afghanistan becomes to all intents and purposes a subsidized dependent of Moscow's; and on the 20th the most damning revelations are made in the House of Commons of the extent to which paid Bolshevik propaganda, at an estimated cost of not less than £23,000 monthly, has been pursued in England. Again, the Russo-Polish peace treaty is signed on March 18; and almost before the ink is dry upon it, Trotsky is reported to be boasting of the strength of the Red armies and foreshadowing a war of revenge on Poland in the spring. Finally, although we can believe that M. Hodoroff's own ideals are for a democratic and not a communistic constitution, that is not the way that some people in Siberia envisage the Chita Government, judging by the continued reports of unrest and semi-revolt in the Far Eastern Republic.

The plain fact of the matter is that we do not know what to believe about either Russia or Siberia. The evidence of men like Wells and Bertrand Russell, who went to Russia predisposed in Communism's favour is that it has failed. But on the other hand it is impossible to believe

that for three years and more a hundred and fifty millions of people have been living in the state of utter misery and destitution which some writers have described, and can yet remain so far content with, or at least submissive to, their Government that no attempt to overthrow it has even come near to succeeding. And this inability to know what to believe deepens our feeling of mistrust which descends from the excesses and extravagant talk of the early times of the Russian revolution. To speak of trade agreements between our system, rooted as it is in individualism, and the Russian system as it has been widely preached, sounds like a contradiction in terms. It would seem as if the two could not come into touch without one destroying the other; and while we certainly do not want our social order overturned in the anarchy of soldiers' and workmen's councils, we must suppose that the Soviet is just as unwilling to have its own authority undermined by the reinstitution of capitalism and competition. The one point of hope is that revolutions like that in Russia tend by process of time to modify and to slough off their first wild enthusiasms. We no more believe than does M. Hodoroff in a counter-revolution. It is by evolutionary means that Russia will return to sanity. But in a country so vast and in many ways so backward that evolution threatens to be slow, and the enormous mistrust with which, try as we may, any overtures from her side are regarded militates against help in its progress being given from ours. That mistrust darkens every outlook where resumption of trade is canvassed. If Russia can give us any sure guarantees that she does not seek to debauch our working-classes, destroy capital and bring down our social order in ruins, we may all be friends once more and the world's peace will be immeasurably advanced. But as the poison of mistrust came first from her, it is also for her to show us the antidote.

PEKING, May 1.—Georgia has again approached the Chinese Government through Dr. Wellington Koo regarding the opening of commercial relations with China. So far the Chinese Government has given no hint of what attitude it is taking in the matter.—Reuter.

THE LEADERS OF THE STRIKE

May 4.

PECULIAR emphasis has been laid on the fact that probably for the first time in the history of their crises the miners have not been given an opportunity to ballot on the offers made to them by the opposing side. In the light of this information the opinion must be that the ballot is withheld because the leaders fear a serious split in the ranks, and having heard somewhat of the hardship the strike has already wrought in the coal-fields, that would be a perfectly natural event. Extremists among any section of the British people are invariably in a small minority, and in our industrial life no less than in politics and diplomacy, the spirit of compromise, which has carried us so far, is ever to be observed. This spirit is what the miners' leaders evidently fear at the present juncture. They are fighting for recognition of definite claims, of a definite status for the mining industry, and having got the miners out on strike they are evidently trying to keep them there until a decision has been forced. It gives the impression of something new in the sphere of industry, for there is a distinct suggestion of the army of workers being controlled by a general staff, just as much as is an army in the field. Apparently a strong discipline is being enforced, apparently the leaders have taken to heart the lessons of the war when they saw the tremendous driving force comprised in a body of men obeying, automatically it seemed, the dictates of one centralized authority. This very fact brings into prominence a feature of which hints have from time to time been given, that the nature of the struggle is changing from economic to political.

This feature is matter for anxiety, but attention should be given to the extent to which it may prevail. In the camp of the miners two forces are probably at work to-day, one, represented by the leaders, being intent on the political aspect of the case, the other, supported by the greater number of the men, being concerned solely with the strike's economic results, with the effect it will have on their livelihood. The latter part of the proposition will readily be admitted, for to

the majority their daily bread is of supreme importance and politics a minor issue. The leaders, however, are in a different position; the political aspect has become fundamental in their thoughts; and with a certain amount of justification, from their experiences in the past, they hold that no permanent betterment in living conditions can be obtained without a reconstitution of political conditions. It is accordingly possible to read into their actions, especially over the ballot, a bias away from the purely economic side. Once this thought has arisen, a further suspicion gains ground, that they are using their position at the head of a great organization to promote a state of affairs of which the rank and file might not approve. There is just now the fact that no ballot is being taken, nor is any in prospect, and then the hint is thrown out that the mass of the workers have not full information of the terms offered. This latter feeling receives support from the fact that the shipbuilding and engineering trades have just balloted in favour of accepting a reduction in wages, by three shillings a week at present and by a further three shillings at the end of the month. There are two reasons for such acceptance, one a realization that high wages are compelling stagnation in trade and consequent unemployment, the other that the cost of living (*vide* Board of Trade figures for the upkeep of working class families) is showing a notable decline month by month. How is it that these factors are leaving the miners uninfluenced?

In pursuing this line of thought we shall do well to examine the claims of the miners and the offers made to them. The miners put forward the demand that there shall be a national pool of wages, and that the more productive mines shall come to the assistance of the poorer in order to maintain the rate of pay. On this they are standing. In reply, the owners and Government offer to divide the coalfields into areas for the purpose of wages, to standardize wages under such conditions and to make wages a first charge on the industry; but they insist that these wages shall depend on the ability of the coalfields to pay them. In addition to wages being a first charge on the industry, they have agreed that the surplus revenue there-

after shall be divided between miners and owners, and, in order that a speedy settlement may be reached, they have gone much farther in temporary concessions. One of these, announced by Lord Gainford, was that in the meantime they would forgo their profits; and then the Government comes in with the offer of £10,000,000 to be spread over four months so that for the time being the proposed reduction in wages shall not be more than three shillings daily. Mr. Lloyd George has plainly announced that the taxpayer cannot be burdened to keep wages up, and it is impossible to believe that the miners as a body are foolish enough to believe that the nation can go on subsidizing them. These last three weeks have seen offers made of which a rough summary has been given above, but apparently without effect on the situation. That absence of effect is almost without precedent, and the belief in a general staff controlling the miners' destinies, probably for political ends, and keeping their followers in ignorance, is bound to take a hold on the mind of the country.

THE NEW BUILDING OF WAYFOONG

May 5.

At midday to-day Sir Beilby Alston, His Majesty's Minister in Peking, is to lay the foundation of the new building of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and we take the opportunity to offer Wayfoong our warm congratulations on its past, our best wishes for its future, prosperity. Elsewhere in this issue, a copy of which is to be sealed up in the foundations of the bank, we publish an account of the old building and of the one that is to be. That old building seemed when it was first erected, and for many subsequent years, very large indeed. That it eventually became utterly too small for the requirements of the undertaking is common knowledge. It may even be one day, that the new building may have to be enlarged, if the progressive increase of the past fifty years is maintained. Sir Thomas Jackson was scoffed at by many people in Hongkong when he insisted on rebuilding the bank's premises on their present lines. But he was right and the scoffers wrong, and some of them have since

had to pay in their own businesses for their scepticism, and we believe that if "T. J." had planned far more extensively than he did in Hongkong, his successors to-day would not have been sorry. The story of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank is witness to the advantages of the large view in all things and we may hope and believe that the confidence which has led to the same policy being adopted in this new home in Shanghai will not be misplaced.

The influence of majestic buildings on the energies and imagination of those who use them cannot be exaggerated. The great merchant princes of the past knew it well and have left us the evidence of their belief in man's lovely edifices, notably the wonderful Cloth Hall at Ypres, now alas, in ruins. In thus rearing stately halls for the transaction of their business, they proclaimed their implicit conviction that commerce and finance are not the mere huckstering that some try to pretend, but have a noble part to play in the destinies of nations. A business institution is necessarily a business institution in every day affairs. It must see that others fulfil their obligations to it, as punctually as it does itself. But there is no lack of instances in the history of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank when it has upheld public and individual credit in crises that might otherwise have brought almost universal ruin; and if it be objected that the bank itself, in acting otherwise, would have been the worst sufferer, it is possible to argue that even patriotism is a refined form of selfishness. Ancestry does tell, even in these socialistic days, and the ancestry of Wayfoong, without exaggeration, reads well. It tells us that no man of business, banker, merchant or manufacturer will have any lasting success unless he studies his clients' interests as well as his own. It is in that sense that business becomes dignified, and this dignity will be embodied in the grand design of the new bank building for the daily inspiration of its servants.

But the new building is a thing of interest and pride to others besides the shareholders and officers of the bank itself. That is evidenced in the fact that Sir Beilby Alston has come from Peking to lay the foundation stone and that Vice-Admiral Duff

and the Governor of Hongkong have been able to be present. Fifty-five years ago when Wayfoong produced its first eight months balance sheet it showed a profit of \$225,055. There were some very critical years in the early seventies when the very life of the bank was in jeopardy. But these were survived and the net profit last year after allowance for every possible claim was over \$12,104,000, with a reserve of £2,500,000 in gold and \$21,500,000 in silver. And it is not to be forgotten that the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank is entirely a product of the Far East. Its London office is a branch, not the parent root. Its policy has been dictated from the Far East in the light of Far Eastern affairs and opportunities. And while this fact has largely been responsible for the bank's success, it is also one on which the British community may dwell with legitimate satisfaction. We take ourselves to task pretty freely as a nation, and are commonly more disposed to extol what others have done than to express satisfaction in our own achievements. But the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank is not the only British institution which has made a name for itself in China and is rebuilding its house on spacious lines and we venture to think that the spirit which has made these emblems of prosperity possible is still alive and will continue to play a worthy part in the joint fortunes of foreigners and Chinese.

WITHIN THE FOUR SEAS

May 6.

ALL who were present yesterday at the laying of the foundation stone of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's new premises will, we think, agree that the ceremony was in every way worthy of the occasion. The general arrangements were admirably planned and carried out; the actual placing of the stone and the declaration by Sir Beilby Alston that it was well and truly laid was singularly impressive; and the speeches were of a quality such as can hardly have been exceeded on any similar occasion. They were simple, terse and convincing and both in thought and expression reflected credit on Britain's leading representatives in the Far East to-day. The occa-

sion was remarkable in many ways, perhaps most of all under one aspect that had not previously occurred to some of us and which was presented to us in Mr. Stephen's words that the new building "will provide for future requirements as far as we can see, for ever and a day."

These words not only point to a very splendid courage on the part of the men who planned so largely, but they enforce recognition of a thought which is not, perhaps, taken sufficiently into account in every-day life. Unless there is some grievous misunderstanding, foreigners, foreign property and foreign institutions are a permanency in China. Doubtless the conditions under which they are here will change. Sooner or later extraterritoriality will be abolished. But although we do not think that the time for that change is yet visible, and indeed have lately been doing what we can to protest against any tampering with its integrity, we do not fear that when extraterritoriality goes—being then surrendered wholesale as a pledge of our confidence in China and not whittled away bit by bit in payment for imaginary gains—its disappearance need make no material difference to the life and business of the foreign population. But if this belief of ours is to be justified, it will depend on how we bear ourselves towards those among whom we live. To this end we may find many signposts in the speeches delivered yesterday: in Mr. Edkins' tribute to "the value of Chinese and foreign co-operation" and "the industry and thrift of China's great people" as the mainspring of the bank's prosperity hitherto; in those words of Confucius, "With in the four seas all men are brethren," which Mr. Stephen says are to be placed, "in imperishable material", in the new building, as its constant motto; and in this impressive passage from Sir Beilby Alston's speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen, the greatest task before the world to-day is to cultivate friendship amongst nations. It is one of the few things really worth while. If we Britons, who should always remember that we are guests in this country, lived alongside our Chinese hosts on any terms but those of close friendship, we might well describe the situation as barbaric. Common sense, law, order, peace, everything that is just and right, demands honour and fair dealing in our relations with the Chinese. After that, co-operation is the keystone of all successful enterprise in China.

It has to be admitted that foreigners and Chinese are passing through an unhappy period. Political disappointments have led to despondency, mistrust, and resentful feelings. While, on the one hand, it may be said that there were never such good reasons to hope well of China as there are to-day, there are factors in the political outlook which seem to impose an almost insuperable barrier on the realization of those hopes. China has fallen temporarily under a military domination as alien to her philosophy as it is destructive of her welfare. Scarcely a week passes but we are compelled to record some regrettable instance of intrigue and self-seeking. There is no pleasure in speaking evil of dignitaries; and among the latter, who come so frequently under criticism, we would gladly believe that there are many who are not more really free agents than other rulers who have incurred obloquy, and that their actions are more truly prompted by a sense of responsibility than outwardly appears. But collectively it is difficult not to feel that the interests of the ruling classes and those of the people of China have for some years been moving in opposite directions; and if we are to discharge our debt of friendship to the people, among whom as Sir Beilby Alston truly said we live as guests, we cannot pretend to ignore this difference. The point on which our attentions should be fixed is the evidence we daily see of a new spirit that begins to animate this ancient people and which is the momentary source of her unrest. The old *régime*, none the less unchanged because it masquerades under the name of republicanism, is fighting for the maintenance of its privileges against the new men, and as yet the odds seem to be all on one side. But time and (as she has done before in her own way) China herself will solve the problem and meanwhile it is the foreigners' part to prove to her their sympathy, to give her their help and to await with confidence the day when they will be able to bring her congratulations on her resurrection.

THE officers of the 11th Division, which was disbanded recently at Paoting, have paid a visit to Peking where they are besieging the Ministry of Finance and refusing to take their leave until they have been paid their long-outstanding salaries.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Sino-German Treaty

It is impossible to deal at any length with the Sino-German Treaty on the telegraphic summary of its substance published in another column of this issue, in the absence of the specific wording of the instrument on which so much may depend. But, apart from the minor points involved, the chief victory which the Chinese Government has obtained is the surrender by Germany of the extraterritorial rights she enjoyed before the war. In actual practice not a great deal, beyond the surrender of the principle, is involved, for so long as extraterritoriality is insisted upon by the other countries, Germans in the Treaty Ports will be secure in the judicial protection which the Mixed Courts will give them. They will, at least, have the safeguard of a foreign assessor sitting with the Chinese magistrate. Elsewhere, of course, it will be different, but, as the majority of Germans live in the Treaty Ports, the hardship which such a surrender may inflict upon the individual is probably reduced to a minimum. Another country to which the same proposition will probably be put in the near future, is likely, if our information is correct, to insist on certain safeguards rather than to trust to such fortuitous circumstance. Such safeguards would tend to remove the power of life and death over its people resident in China out of the hands of the Chinese Courts and other matters of similar though not so grave import. On the face of the agreement as at present known Germany appears to have surrendered her people in China entirely to the tender mercies of the Chinese Courts, but whether any other country is willing to do the same thing is open to considerable doubt. But then it would be difficult to find another nation so keen to enter into an agreement with China with relatively so little to offer.

Taxation in Harbin

A Harbin telegram of April 18 stated that there was much talk in that town of the decision arrived at by the Chinese authorities to collect municipal taxes, overriding the Chinese Eastern Railway's rights in the matter. Subsequently a Peking telegram said that the Diplomatic Body were exercised over the encroachment by China on Russian rights, in defiance of the promises made at the time of breaking off relations with Prince Koudacheff, and were about to remonstrate with the Waichiaopu. Now a Reuter message from Harbin of April 26 shows that the illegal collection of municipal taxes by the Chinese has gone much beyond the Russian community only "and has resulted in an appeal from the French and Japanese Consuls-General to their nationals to refrain from paying any taxes." With or without an

appeal from their consuls, it is to be hoped that other nationals will take an equally firm stand. The methods of Chinese administration in Harbin have long been a growing scandal. We published recently an account of the intolerable delays and injustices which Chinese jurisdiction inflicts on Russians while the behaviour of Chinese police and soldiers is simply tyrannous. This attempt to collect taxes is flatly illegal. It is to be hoped that the Diplomatic Body's remonstrance to the Waichiaopu will be swift and strong. Chinese administration in Russian spheres of influence needs close watching and perpetual querying—partly to prevent present oppression, partly to forestall any precedent that would, if left unchallenged now, impede the full restoration of Russian extraterritorial rights in the day when Russia has, once more, a recognized Government.

Chefoo-Weihsien Railway

Reuter's correspondent in Peking telegraphed a few days ago that

the Ministry of Communications will shortly appoint a director and form an administration for the Chefoo-Weihsien Railway. The present Construction Bureau will become a department under the Railway Administration.

This is a very interesting statement about which a great deal more information is desirable. As our readers will remember, the Chefoo-Weihsien Railway has continually been mentioned as a project to be executed by means of famine labour. One report said that construction had actually begun. We took pains to make inquiries about this report at a well-informed source in Chefoo, and then learnt that nothing more than an ordinary mud road was being made. We fancy we should have heard by now if anything more solid were being attempted. The special interest of a possible railway is that it has for many years been recognized as indispensable (in conjunction with the breakwater now nearly completed) for the revival of Chefoo's prosperity. For that very reason the Germans when in possession of Tsingtao steadily refused to allow it to be built. It was a dog-in-the-manger policy as Tsingtao is nearer to Weihsien than Chefoo and more easily approached so that railway rates should be lower, while the Chefoo-Weihsien line would tap country not easily accessible from the Weihsien-Tsingtao section. But we wonder if the Japanese are likely to be more complaisant than the Germans in respect of a potential rival to Tsingtao. The Ministry of Communications is the best of all the Peking departments and one does not want to cavil at it. If it is really about to build the railway, more power to its elbow. But if Reuter's paragraph merely means an addition to otiose directorships and expensive sinecures, as one cannot but fear—well, Peking has far too many of them already.

Capt. Eisler's Failure

The case in the Mixed Court concerning the obstruction in Jin-kee Road by Capt. Eisler's car is interesting as showing a belief commonly but incorrectly held, if Capt. Eisler will forgive us saying so, that it is necessary to create the breach of a by-law oneself in order to make a test case. The fact that other cars were obstructing the road could not help Capt. Eisler one jot, and the only thing which could, would be some inherent defect in the regulation. At the same time it is to be regretted that Capt. Eisler is unable to take the case further, for it is a little difficult to see how the chauffeur could be in control of the car when the means of starting it had been taken from him by his employer. Through no fault of his own the chauffeur was unable to obey the instructions of the police to move on. If any one obstructed traffic in this instance it would seem to be Capt. Eisler himself: the chauffeur appears to be blameless and the employer ought to be indulged in his test case even if he does not appear to have chosen the best method of obtaining it. An easier way would have been to have reported the other cars alleged to have been breaking the by-law.

The German Invasion

A correspondent in Java of the "Straits Times" has just called attention to the huge German invasion of the Dutch East Indies which has been taking place during the past two or three years. According to his statement it would appear that Germans are actually ousting Dutchmen from Dutch firms, perhaps not actually pushing them out of their jobs but certainly filling the places which would normally be their prerogative. If this is correct, it is time that Holland looked into the matter, for this game of peaceful penetration has had dire results before, and doubtless will have again. Further news of the invasion is contained in the statement that the Stinnes group of merchants has obtained contracts for the construction of 100 locomotives and between 200 and 500 bridges for the Dutch East Indies, but the correspondent is doubtful whether the Germans will be able to find the money to carry out the contract, and urges British firms to be ready to step in. Our doubts, unfortunately, are all the other way, for if it happens as the "Straits Times" correspondent suggests, it will be the first occasion on which German industry has been found short of money.

German Taxation

The "Fortnightly" for March in the course of an article by that brilliant writer "Politicus" on "Can and will Germany Pay?" quotes the scale of taxation per head of population to-day in all the different countries as calculated by the experts of the recent International Financial Confer-

ence. The figures are all reduced to American dollars, America's being the only important currency of the world which possesses a fixed value. We do not remember these figures being published before in the Far East and they are of great interest at a time when Germany is whining of her poverty.

In the United Kingdom	\$87.9
„ United States	56.5
„ France	34.6
„ Norway	27.9
„ Australia	27.8
„ Denmark	20.4
„ Holland	18.7
„ Sweden	18.1
„ Belgium	15.2
„ Germany	12.5
„ Spain	10.6
„ Finland	10.4
„ Italy	5.6

A further table gives the percentage of the national income, as far as it can be calculated, which is absorbed by taxation in eight different countries. Here again Germany appears very near the bottom. The percentages are:—United Kingdom 27; France 18; Italy 13; Japan 13; Germany 12; Canada 11; Australia 9½; United States 8. One last word: on November 4, 1920, the well informed "Berliner Tageblatt" estimated that Germany maintained 2,000,000 officials who, with their families, formed one-eighth of the population. No wonder Great Britain, France and Belgium have informed Washington that Germany's idea of what she should pay is absolutely unacceptable.

Good Roads

The best wishes are offered for the success of the Good Roads Movement for China which, after a great deal of laborious preparation, has now been formally launched. The notice which we public elsewhere speaks of a Committee of no fewer than 100 members. Obviously these can seldom, if ever, meet in conference nor, we suppose, is it intended that they should, the purpose being that the several members should carry on work in their respective provinces, in harmony with what is being done in others. The most influential men that it has been possible to find have been enrolled and great enthusiasm inspires the whole undertaking. As well it may. It would be impossible, we imagine, to find any country of inhabitants so active as is China which is so ill provided with roads. That, of course, is partly because she is so wonderfully equipped with waterways. But roads are no less necessary to subserve these: and in this connexion one point may be emphasized. It is not only necessary to build roads but to keep them in repair. It is well known how China's canals have suffered because it appeared to be nobody's business in particular to keep them clean. Perhaps the Good Roads Committee will by and bye be able to extend their energies to include the waterways. There is plenty of good work to be done in that direction also.

The Plague Fighters

The report, which we publish in another column, written by Dr. Wu Lien-teh on the lessons taught by the epidemic of pneumonic plague in the north, probably marks the termination of this almost usual terror for this year. Fortunately the epidemic was not so serious as has been the case in previous winters, but the intrepid group of doctors who have fought the disease have paid for the privilege by some of their number. They died in the search for a remedy for the scourge, but the report, which must be founded, partially at least, on their work as well as on that of the survivors is a valuable legacy to those who come after. Ever since 1911 when Dr. Wu Lien-teh traced the cause of disease to its origin, each year has seen some contribution to the general knowledge on the subject, the narrowing of the scope for further inquiry. And when the times comes that a cure will be known these are the men who will have laid the foundations of a highly scientific achievement. It is to be hoped that they will see the fruition of their labour themselves, but even if they do not, the success which has attended their efforts in the past and the esteem in which their bravery is generally held must serve as their best reward.

Wholesale Prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices which are published this week by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets should be of particular interest to business men. In two of the principal groups, textiles and metals, an advance is shown, and so greatly interested are foreign merchants in these commodities that the course of prices is worth studying. In the case of textiles the figure stood at 103.5 in April, 1920, and from that month onwards there was a steady drop until December last, by which time it had fallen to 91.8. In the four months since the tendency has been all the other way, and we have now reached 97.2, roughly six points behind the level of a year ago. The Bureau does not commit itself to prophecy as to the future of textiles, but it may be pointed out that the position to-day is vastly different from a year ago. At that time high priced cargo was coming forward in large bulk and demand was falling: to-day little cargo is being received and stocks are in process of depletion. Metals are by no means in a similar position to textiles, for continuous fluctuations are seen in the index figures. Until last month the highest number seen was in August, but to-day that is slightly exceeded. Large stocks of metal there are in port, but in certain lines steps have been taken to prevent cargo being released at sacrifice prices, and this has probably had a beneficial effect on the market.

A Bank for Manchuria

Those who have known Chang Tso-lin, over-lord of Manchuria, at all well invariably speak of him as an amazingly industrious student, always studying some aspect of life, trade or strategy in the country where his writ runs. One result of this study now seems to be apparent in a proposal he has put forward to establish a great financial institution for Manchuria, to be known as the Three Eastern Provinces Bank, to control the currency there. The immediate reason for its establishment is that General Chang objects to the issuance of foreign bank-notes within his jurisdiction and apparently what he has in prospect is an institution on the lines of the Bank of England, able with government guarantee and sanction to expand and contract the note issue when trade may demand. Knowing Chang Tso-lin's strength in Manchuria one inclines to the view that there more than in any other Chinese region is such a bank likely to fulfil its purpose. The danger is, however, apparent. China is man-governed and not law-governed, and were Chang Tso-lin to make his exit from Manchuria and be succeeded by a weakling, the probability of extreme financial chaos would be great.

Women's Emancipation

Doubtless a severe shock will be conveyed to many a Presbyterian in the far regions when he reads of the proposal in the English Presbyterian Church to admit women as elders. Shades of Matthew White, the ancient commentator on the Scriptures, who is probably laughing up his old-fashioned sleeve, if his burial garments contain one, at the thought. Matthew was a regular dry-as-dust, but it is a peculiar fact that copies of his great work are so keenly sought by divines to-day that they are practically unobtainable by the ordinary man. Once, however, in his commentaries Matthew became human, namely, where he commented on the Presbyterian rule that women should not speak in church, and that if they wanted information on any subject they should wait and ask their husbands when they got home. Matthew agreed that this was a good interpretation of the scriptural recommendation, but he pointed out that it was none the less a shame that when wives asked these questions at home their husbands should be unable to supply the answers. Obviously husbands have remained in a state of ignorance, for experiences of a Presbyterian kirk include the hearing of questions asked by wives in the intervals between consumption of peppermints and pan-drops. So the English Presbyterians are merely logical in their present proposal, for from asking questions to making speeches or taking up collections (an especial duty of the kirk elder) is but a small step.

CHINESE POLITICS

THE CONFERENCE AT TIENTSIN

Rumours of Cabinet Crisis : Proposals for an Expedition Against Canton

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, April 30.

It is reported on good authority that Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun and Wang Chuan-yuan have finally agreed definitely to come to Peking in order to give face to the President and Premier, since the assumption of high authority by the Tientsin Conference has made Peking's position decidedly ridiculous.

The Chinese press contains a contrary report to the effect that Chang Tso-lin is leaving for Mukden as the result of a disagreement with Premier Chin Yun-peng over the retention of Yeh Kung-cho who is making a fight for office. Yeh Kung-cho is again being supported by Chang Tso-lin, while Chin Yun-peng advocates the appointment of Chang Chih-tan to the Ministry of Communications.

Peking, April 29.

It is reported in Cabinet circles that the resignation of Mr. Chow Tze-chi, Minister of Finance, was unofficially decided upon yesterday, and that Mr. Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, will become Acting Minister. Whether the Minister of Communications will be changed or not is unknown as yet.—Eastern News Agency.

Chang Tso-lin Isolated

Tientsin, April 29.

The telegrams, which have been despatched by Tuchuns Lu Yung-hsiang, Li Hou-chi, Chi Hsieh-yuan, and Chen Kuang-yuan to the three Inspector-Generals in reply to the latter's circular telegram, requesting the approval of the former as regards the resolution adopted at the Tientsin Conference, are very lengthy ones and point out the impracticable nature of each clause of the resolution.

In this connexion, a well informed person states that though the Tientsin Conference was to all appearance fairly harmonious, the truth is that whenever General Chang Tso-lin made any proposition, General Tsao Kun attempted to shirk his responsibility, with the result that no question could be brought to any concrete conclusion whatever, and that in view of the close relations between Wang Chuan-yuan and Tsao Kun, the reply telegrams above mentioned from all the Tuchuns in Middle China may be regarded as an impeachment of General Chang Tso-lin, who has now fallen into an almost isolated position.—Eastern News Agency.

Will the Cabinet Fall?

Peking, April 30.

In view of the threatening aspect of the Tientsin conference, rumours of the fall of the Chin Cabinet are rife in various circles here, but official opinion takes the view that such is beyond the range of possibility. The resignation of the Minister of Finance was received this morning by the President, who will, it is expected, accept it. It is said that Mr. Pan Fu will be his successor, but will remain in the capacity of Acting Minister.—Eastern News Agency.

A Move Against Dr. Sun

Peking, April 30.

The Tientsin conference is discussing a proposal to despatch a military expedition against Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It is believed that Chang Tso-lin has selected General Lung Chi-kuang as leader of this venture.

The scheme has not yet been definitely drafted, but it is suggested that the expedition should be divided into two forces, one passing through Pingsiang (Kiangsi) to Swatow, and the other through Changchow (Fukien) to Chaochow. It is understood that the approval of General Chen Kuang-yuan and Li Hou-chi (Tuchuns of Kiangsi and Fukien, respectively) has been asked.

If General Chen Chiung-ming withdraws his support from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the object of the expedition will have been gained, and it will return northward.—Reuter.

An Electrical Atmosphere

Peking, May 1.

On Friday last the Tientsin negotiations suddenly became acrimonious. Interest had been centring on the projected expeditions against Dr. Sun Yat-sen and against Urga, and the principle was adopted that Tsao Kun should arrange the former and Chang Tso-lin the latter, but the question of finance appeared insurmountable. Then the Minister of Finance, Chow Tzu-chi, definitely announced his intention of retiring forthwith, whereupon the Premier put forward Tsao Jui, the civil governor of Chihli, to succeed Chow Tzu-chi, but Chang Tso-lin and Wang Chuan-yuan raised objections. The discussions then became heated, Chang Tso-lin and the Premier both talking of leaving conference.

Calmer counsels prevailed yesterday afternoon but the atmosphere is still electric. It appears that while the question of disbandment was discussed on one hand, expeditions calling for large funds which are not available were contemplated on the other. The appointment of a new Minister of Finance will not alter the financial position and it remains to be seen whether the present ruling group will abandon its financially impossible schemes or wind up the conference.

Meanwhile, what is true to-day may be untrue to-morrow, and the only real probability is the com-

promise which averted the disruption of the conference on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Chang Hsun to Command

Peking, May 1.

It is reported in press circles that the dangerous situation created at the Tientsin conference has been somewhat allayed since last night, and that Premier Chin Yun-peng seems to have reconsidered his decision to resign. Such being the case, the conference is expected to conclude without any serious hitch. The appointment of General Chang Hsun as commander-in-chief of the punitive force against Kuangtung has been, it is reported, practically decided upon at the conference.—Eastern News Agency.

Interest in the Navy

Peking, May 2.

The situation in Tientsin is apparently becoming calm and the discussions are now centring on the selection of candidates to fill the impending vacancies in the Cabinet. President Hsu is urging the Premier to return to Peking.

The conference has invited Admiral Lan Chin-shou, the Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai, to proceed to Tientsin and it is understood that Admiral Lan Chin-shou has asked Admirals Tu Hsi-kuai and Chiang Cheng to accompany him northward. The chief point in the naval situation appears to be the attitude of Admiral Tang Ting-kuang, which is uncertain.—Reuter.

Peking, May 3.

Chow Tzu-chi has definitely announced that he does not intend to continue as Minister of Finance, while the acceptance of the resignations of Sah Chen-ping and Fan Yuan-lien, Ministers of the Navy and Education respectively, has practically been decided upon. As far as can be ascertained at present, Pan Fu will become acting Minister of Finance, Admiral Li Ting-hsin Minister of the Navy and Pian Shou-cheng Minister of Education. When the appointments to these vacancies have been decided upon, the Premier will return to Peking to seek the sanction of the President, leaving the question of expeditions against Dr. Sun Yat-sen and against Urga undecided.—Reuter.

Desire to Avoid Civil War: No Campaign against Canton

Peking, May 4.

It is officially learned that the Tientsin conference will close within a few days. While the full results of the conference are not yet known, two important developments have occurred. Firstly, Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun are undertaking to remit to the Government a portion of the provincial revenues which the provinces recently withheld on the ground that they had to meet arrears of mili-

tary expenses. Thus the Government hopes to raise the revenue to the \$5,000,000 necessary to meet running expenses under the Premier's retrenchment plan. Secondly, Wang Chan-yuan has ordered the Hupeh authorities to expedite the elections. It is expected that Yunnan, Szechuan, Kueichow, Kiangsi and Hunan will follow Hupeh's lead in both these undertakings. Chang Tso-lin will proceed to Mukden, Tsao Kun to Pao-tingfu and Wang Chang-yuan to Peking after the conference, Wang Chan-yuan reporting to the President as the representative of Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-lin.

It is announced that the Government does not desire civil war and that the proposed expedition against Canton will remain in abeyance.

The Local Self-Government Conference opened at Peking to-day.—Reuter.

War Lords for Peking

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, May 5.

Tuchuns Chang Tso-lin, Wang Chan-yuan and Tsao Kun are expected by the President's office to arrive in Peking to-morrow to open a series of conferences with Hsu Shih-chang.

PRES. SUN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The Local Autonomy Remedy

Canton, May 5.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has issued an address on his inauguration as President. After describing the overthrow of the Manchus and the failure of Yuan Shih-kai to gain the throne, he continues in part:—

"The situation has come to such a pass that, thanks to the arbitrary behaviour of militarists, national morality has become corrupt, the administration involved and the country torn by faction. Now Parliament, representing the will of people, has entrusted me with the responsibility for the government as well as the restoration of peace of the country. The only way, in my opinion, for the elimination of the troubles between Government and provinces lies in the completion of self-government for each province, which should enact its own constitution and elect its Civil Governor by plebiscite, and at the same time, the Government should accord rights and interests to each province, which, in turn, should share these rights and interests with each prefecture within its jurisdiction. As for vital economic problems, the Government should hold itself responsible for the development of industry and the protection of the people in an effort to lessen their hardships.

"The Government also will endeavour to maintain an equal standing in international relations and to protect the peace of the Far

East to eternity. I take an oath, with an honest determination, to save the Republic of China, break down all the barriers in its path, accelerate complete unification and thus strengthen the foundation of the Republic."

TO FOREIGN POWERS.

"I as the President elected by Parliament, which represents the popular will, swear to do my utmost to found a progressive government for the benefit of the Republic of China and at the same time to hold in high esteem the rights and interests legitimately secured by foreign Powers through treaties or agreements. The natural resources throughout the country I intend to open up with the object of supplying the demands of those Powers which have been impoverished since the Great War and also to adopt an open-door policy, welcoming foreign capital and engineers for the purpose.

"The Peking Government, it is to be remembered, is anything but a legitimate one. It is recognized by foreign Powers by virtue of its historical relations with them in the past and nothing more. The Government of the Republic of China which was organized by the Parliament of the year, 1913, obtained the approval of the Powers, and the present Government having also been established by the legitimate Parliament, all the friendly nations are requested in accordance with the precedent above mentioned to recognize it as the only government of the Republic of China. I declare hereby that my avowed platform is composed of the three principles, namely, freedom, lawful administration, and public weal."

WAR WITH KUANGSI.

As a result of inquiries made by his confidential agents General Chen Chiung-ming has now ascertained that General Chen Ping-kung is steadily making preparations to invade Kuangtung, and has decided to order the subjugation of Kuangsi immediately its troops invade Kuangtung. He has taken charge of the raising of war funds, which had hitherto been entrusted to Dr. Sun's faction.—Eastern News Agency.

FIGHTING IN MONGOLIA

Kobdo Reported Captured

Harbin, April 26.

The Chinese officials are still endeavouring to discover the whereabouts of Baron Ungern's buying agents at and around Harbin, but it is understood they have hitherto been unsuccessful, although there has been sufficient evidence of the fact that large supplies of rifles have been bought locally by unknown individuals. The Chinese also believe that large supplies of arms and ammunition have been hidden in the vicinity of Hailar and that these arms previously belonged to the Kappel and Simionov army and were secreted when the order was given

for all arms to be handed over to the Chinese command at Manchuria Station.—Reuter.

Peking, April 30.

The "New Society" reports that a force of Russians and Mongols captured Kobdo, in Western Mongolia, on the 25th instant.—Reuter.

Statement by Japanese Military Attache

Peking, May 1.

In reply to inquiries regarding the report that a Japanese, who was employed under Baron Ungern in Outer Mongolia, had been captured by Chinese troops at the front, General Higashi, Japanese Military Attaché at Peking, gave the following information to a representative of Reuter's Agency.

"About a week ago it was reported in a local Chinese paper that a Japanese named Tienshan (Tsukudayama in Japanese) had been captured by the Chinese near Pankiang and sent to Kalgan, that he had confessed that he was a retired Japanese Captain and that he had served under General Baron Ungern in a position of command over certain Japanese. Inquiries were made in various quarters and it was ascertained that a Japanese named Hatakeyama had been sent to Kalgan from Urga by the Chinese forces and that the man was a retired corporal of artillery.

"According to the Chinese authorities Hatakeyama confessed that he had joined Baron Ungern's army for a proposed advance on Verkhne-Udinsk. Ungern, however, changed his plans and decided to attack Urga. Hatakeyama had no desire to fight against the Chinese and proposed to give himself up to the Chinese if they would guarantee his safety after surrender. The Chinese Commandant at the front asked for instructions from the military authorities in Peking and sent the man on to Kalgan with instructions for him to be transferred to Peking. He will probably be handed over to the Japanese authorities at Tientsin by whom he will be dealt with according to Japanese law.

UNGERN'S JAPANESE RECRUITS.

"It may be mentioned in this connexion that in June last year Ungern's men were recruiting in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone so-called Japanese volunteers for an advance against Verkhne-Udinsk. On learning of this fact the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria took every precaution to prevent Japanese from joining Ungern's army, and at Manchuli about 30 Japanese were arrested and from there sent back to Japan. Among them were found barbers, bean-curd sellers, workmen dismissed from the South Manchuria railway and other labourers. From reports received later it appears that from 30 to 40 Japanese eluded the vigilance of the Japanese authorities and, disguised as wood cutters and charcoal burners, joined Ungern's forces. These men were vagrants.

without means of subsistence. The character of these men will be clearly revealed when Hitakeyama arrives. He is said to have been the leader of the Japanese with Ungern."

HIDDEN ARMS.

May 2.

General Yang Tsing-hsin, Tsuchun of Sinkiang, reports that Chinese troops at Kucheng have discovered large quantities of arms and ammunition, buried by Annenkoff's forces. Annenkoff will be taken to Ulumutsi where he will be placed under strict observation.—Reuter.

Mongol Loyalty to Peking

Peking, May 2.

The Changchia Hutuktu, who arrived in Peking recently to report on the feeling amongst the various tribes in Inner Mongolia, told the Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs that the Mongols in Inner Mongolia were quite loyal to the Central Government. The Hutuktu has left Peking to return to Mongolia.

Mr. Chen Shih-hua, Director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, has recommended to the Government the recruiting of several yings of railway-guards to protect the railway-line owing to its propinquity to the scene of hostilities in Mongolia.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE RAILWAY LOAN

Agreement Reported Signed

Peking, May 1.

Mr. Ono, the Vice-President of the Industrial Bank of Japan, who came to Peking to attend the annual meeting of shareholders of the Exchange Bank of China, of which the industrial bank of Japan is the principal shareholder, has been negotiating with the Ministry of Communications the final stages of the loan for the construction of the Kirin-Huaining Railway, the preliminary agreement for which was entered into by Tsao Yu-lin with Japanese interests during Tuan Chi-jui's Premiership. It is semi-officially stated that the final agreement has been signed. The railway will run from Kirin through Yenchi and across the Tumen River into Korea.

It is understood that Mr. Ono will also approach the Chinese Government regarding the repayment of Japanese loans contracted by the Anfuite Administration. It is stated that neither principal nor interest on these loans has been met.

The Ministry of Communications has sent experts to survey the Tsangchow-Shichiachung railway line with a view to the establishment of a telegraph line.—Reuter.

PEKING TEACHERS' STRIKE

A Not Unreasonable Demand

Peking, April 29.

The teachers' strike has again reached a deadlock, the Government considering that the offer they have made is the limit of their ability. The \$300,000, demanded by the teachers, was paid over on Monday, and the Government has agreed to appropriate monthly a sum of \$220,000, in accordance with the strikers' latest demand for the Government to meet the entire Education Budget, including all incidental expenses.

This, however, does not fully satisfy the teachers, who are holding out for the setting aside of a definite capital sum as an "endowment fund" and also demand that, until such a fund has been established, the Chiaotungpu should appropriate \$220,000 monthly as a first charge on railway receipts. These demands the Government consider inadmissible.—Reuter.

U. S. and Chinese Industrial Students

Washington, April 28.

The Labour leaders have denounced the cancellation of the arrangement with the officials of the Chinese Merchants' Association, permitting Chinese industrial students to enter the United States. Assistant-Secretary Henning said he had been informed that the scheme would be the means of bringing 30,000 Chinese labourers into the United States.—U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter.

China and Anglo-Japanese Alliance

London, April 28.

Replying to Commander Bellairs in the House of Commons to-day, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, said that no written representation had been received from the Chinese Government regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance since the Prime Minister's reply to a question on June 10 last year, to the effect that the Anglo-Japanese Agreements of 1905 and 1911 had not infringed the integrity of Chinese territory without the consent of the Chinese Government. The Government, he said, were fully alive to the interest of the Chinese Government and people in the matter, but did not consider that the publication of further particulars would serve any useful purpose.—Reuter.

London, May 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Commander Bellairs (Unionist, Maidstone) who last week elicited from the Government that it was alive to the interest of the Chinese Government and people in relation to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, asked a number of

further questions on the same subject.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, stated in reply that the Chinese Government did not desire the publication of its representations in this matter.—Reuter.

HOPES FROM PRINCE'S TOUR.

Tokio, May 3.

Addressing the gubernatorial conference, the Premier expressed pleasure at the receptions given to the Crown Prince of Japan throughout his tour, especially at British ports, and said that the imperial visit to England would undoubtedly result in great benefit to the entire Japanese nation. The Premier added that the policy of the Government always sought to promote Japan's interest, consistently with the spirit of fairness and peace.—Reuter.

Chu Chi-chien in London

London, May 1.

Chu Chi-chien has arrived in London. He was met at Victoria station by representatives of the Government, the Chinese Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo, the staff of the Chinese Legation, and many members of the Chinese colony. He drove to Claridge's Hotel, where he will stay for a week.

Mr. Chu will present an autographed letter from the President of China to the King to-morrow, and will visit Oxford and Eton. He is also to be entertained by the Government.—Reuter.

RECEIVED BY HIS MAJESTY.

London, May 2.

The King this morning received at Buckingham Palace the envoy of the Chinese President, Chu Chi-chien, who presented His Majesty with an autograph letter from the President of the Chinese Republic and also several valuable gifts.

Chu Chi-chien was entertained to lunch by the Government at the Carlton Hotel and visited the Houses of Parliament in the afternoon. Yesterday he attended a reception at the Chinese Legation.—Reuter.

London, May 2.

Chu Chi-chien, the special envoy of the Chinese President, was accompanied on his visit to Buckingham Palace to-day by the Chinese Minister and Mr. Archibald Rose of the British Commercial Diplomatic Service.

Their Majesties received their distinguished visitor very graciously and cordially, and accepted the valuable and beautiful gifts from the President which he tendered.

It is understood that their Majesties will make return gifts to the President, and that the King will also send a letter acknowledging the President's letter.

Chu Chi-chien to-day visited the Foreign Office, where he saw Sir Eyre Crowe (Permanent Under-Secretary) in the absence of Lord Curzon, who was engaged in the Supreme Council. He then attended the Government luncheon in his honour at the Carlton Hotel. Here

Mr. Shortt (Home Secretary) presided. Dr. Wellington Koo, Sir Charles Addis, Mr. Archibald Rose and other distinguished persons were present.

Mr. Shortt, in proposing the toast of "Our Guest," paid a tribute to Chu Chi-chien's great services to China, and said His Majesty's Government would do everything in its power to help him in his mission.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC HELP.

Speaking in reply, Chu Chi-chien dealt with the problems of China, and especially referred to the development of commerce and industry, in which connexion he expressed his gratification at hearing that the British were ready to place at the disposal of China the essential scientific knowledge and technical skill. He warmly acknowledged the helpfulness of the British engineers and experts already engaged by the Chinese Government, and emphasized that the Chinese fully shared the desire of the British Government to foster the friendliest relations between Great Britain and China.—Reuter.

THE SINO-GERMAN TREATY

Extensive Concessions: Rights of Extraterritoriality Waived: Versailles Terms Changed

Peking, April 30.

The substance of the Sino-German treaty is as follows:—

- 1.—Reciprocal exchange of Ministers.
- 2.—To despatch to each Treaty Power Consuls, who shall be put on the same footing as the diplomatic officials of the other Powers.
- 3.—The peoples of both Treaty Powers shall observe the laws of both countries, and they shall enjoy the right of travel, of residence, and of engaging in commerce and industry.
- 4.—The application of Customs duty shall be based upon the statutes of each Treaty Power.
- 5.—The present treaty shall be the ground work of the formal treaty.
- 6.—The documents of the present treaty shall be written in German, Chinese, and French.
- 7.—The present treaty shall take effect from the date of ratification.

Appendix 1, announced by German delegates to the Waichiaopu:

- 1.—Germany announces that she has no power to retrocede her industrial rights as well as her concessions secured from China, (for example, the leased territory of Tsingtao and the Shantung Railway).
- 2.—Germany announces the annulment of her right of consular jurisdiction in China.
- 3.—Germany announces the renunciation of her right regarding the parade-ground attached to the site of the German Legation at Peking.
- 4.—Germany announces that she will repay all the expenditure to

China for the latter's accommodation of German soldiers.

Appendix 2, addressed by German delegates to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Government of Germany makes no objection to China's cancellation of Germany's rights and interests subject to the amendment of the Versailles Treaty, excepting Article 129, which provides for the abrogation of the German Boxer indemnity, and Article 434, which provides for the restoration of German astronomical instruments, assuming that the Versailles Treaty be amended in the future.

Appendix 3, memoranda exchanged between both parties.

1.—China promises to protect the property of Germans in all particulars and not to seize it again and the German Government shall do likewise.

2.—Under permission of the law courts, German lawyers shall be entitled to appear in Chinese courts and plead for German subjects.

3.—China's war regulations against Germany shall go out of effect after the ratification of the present treaty, and German goods shall be subject to the ordinary customs tariff for the present, but the imposition shall be amended when a statutory tariff is enforced.

4.—The settlement of debts on both sides shall not be subject to the stipulation of Article 296 in the Versailles Treaty.—Eastern News Agency.

Canton's Demands on Salt

Hongkong, May 4.

General Chen Chiung-ming has instructed the Salt Commissioner to raise \$1,000,000 from the salt revenue within ten days in order to meet military expenditure.—Reuter.

NEW CONSULATES IN CHINA

Votes for Canton, Tientsin and Harbin Passed by Commons

London, May 3.

In the House of Commons today, on the vote for Consular buildings and residences in the Far East, Sir Frederick Banbury inquired as to the necessity for spending £53,515 on the acquisition of a site and the erection of a new consular building at Tientsin, £32,000 on rebuilding the Consul-General's house at Canton, £20,000 for rebuilding the consular offices and Assistants' quarters at Canton, and £27,000 for the erection of a new Consulate and residence at Harbin.

Sir John Gilmour, replying on behalf of the Government, said that as regards Tientsin, all medical opinion had decided against the occupation of the present building. A sum of £9,955 was required this year for the acquisition of the ground, but the sale of the present ground was expected to realize £37,500 as against the necessary expenditure for the new quarters. He thought that was a fair and reasonable proposition. As regards Canton, he pointed out that severe floods had swept off many of the buildings at Shameen. He assured the hon. member that the work of reconstruction was being carried out as economically as was commensurate with the dignity of our position.

The vote was agreed to.—Reuter.

PEKING, May 1.—The President has approved the suggestion of the Waichiaopu for the appointment of a Minister to Cuba in place of a Chargé d'Affaires, as at present.—Reuter.

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OUTPORTS

THE OUTBREAK IN HONAN

Part of Comprehensive Scheme
of Revolt: Wu Pei-fu's
Attitude a Surprise

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, April 25.

Recent events in Honan, where a movement to get rid of Chao Ti, the Tuchun, and his unpopular brother Chao Chieh has seemingly failed, take on a new aspect with the arrival of every fresh traveller from Honan and the circulation of his particular story. Accounts of what happened in the Chinese press have been very contradictory and in the Ministries in Peking the officials claim to be as much mystified as the general public.

It is now apparent, however, that the revolt at Changtehfu was not a sporadic outbreak but was the result of a comprehensive scheme of revolt which almost certainly had the support of Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," and which the promoters thought had the support of Wu Pei-fu also. It appears moreover that the sole reason for the failure of the movement and for Chao Ti's present retention of office was that Wu Pei-fu did not support the conspiracy and was presumably unaware of its character when Cheng Sheng's men revolted at Changtehfu and started south. The Cheng Sheng revolt coincided with the agitation among the Honanese in Peking for the removal of Chao Ti and with a general movement of Feng Yu-hsiang's troops. The advance from both the north and the south ceased abruptly, however, when to the apparent astonishment of the leaders of the revolt, Wu Pei-fu's officers on the main line announced that they had orders to prevent them from advancing farther. Feng Yu-hsiang's men were promptly recalled and retired to their original garrisons with characteristic decorum, while Cheng Sheng's men, left in a desperate position, cut communications and did some looting.

A REPETITION OF 1917.

An official recently arrived from Honan says that Cheng Sheng's position there is generally compared to that of Chang Hsun in Peking in 1917. He undoubtedly had the pledged support of nearly all the military men in Honan, just as Chang Hsun had the pledged support of nearly all the Tuchuns to his restoration movement, but that he made the same mistake in assuming that Wu Pei-fu would fall in line that Chang Hsun did in the case of Tuan Chi-jui. No one believes that Wu Pei-fu pledged his support and then changed his mind. It is considered much more likely that he was ignorant of the objective of the conspirators and it is assumed by some that had

he been better informed he would not have interfered, since he has no particular reason to protect Chao Ti against anything like a popular movement for his removal. It will take some time to piece together the inside story of the revolt and to learn the true reasons for its failure. In the meanwhile it is said that Chao Ti is very uncomfortable and that it would not require much to induce him to resign.

General Feng Yu-hsiang Explains: A Case of Self Defence

General Feng Yu-hsiang has sent out a circular telegram to the provinces reporting upon the recent hostilities in Honan and explaining why he came to launch an attack at Chumatien, reports the "Central China Post."

In this document the Christian General declares that as soon as his mixed brigade was stationed at Hsinyang, Kioshan and Chumatien in Honan, after having been engaged in a trying three years' expedition in Hunan, Tuchun Chao Ti's suspicions against his men were aroused by the instigation of his brother, Chao Chieh. This state of affairs became worse on February 10 last, when a number of soldiers belonging to the First Division entered upon a gambling bout with a patrolling party also belonging to the Honan forces. The game, which took place at Chumatien, ended in a quarrel and fight in which a considerable number of soldiers were killed, and peace was only restored by the action of a company of Feng Yu-hsiang's men, who, under the Red Cross flag, entered the city and quelled the trouble.

Later, General Feng states that he discovered that this fracas had been agitated by Tuchun Chao Ti in order to bring blame upon the former's men. Finally, when his men were starving on account of receiving no pay from the Government, General Feng detained \$14,000 of the Tuchun's funds which were being transported from Kushi to Kaifengfu; and this act had raised Chao Ti's hatred to white heat.

In consequence of these incidents, when there was a revolt in the First Division, Chao Ti suspected that General Feng had joined with the mutineers, and it was reported to the latter that Chao Ti had instructed his troops to attack Feng's soldiers at Kioshan, it was to protect himself from this attack that General Feng made his advance on Chumatien.

The Mui Tsai in Hongkong

London, May 4.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day as to why the "mui tsai" system is countenanced in British Hongkong, seeing that it is declared illegal in China, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Major E. F. L. Wood, promised to inquire of the Governor of Hongkong what the position is as regards the transfer of a "mui tsai" from one household to another.—*Reuter.*

POPPY IN KANSU AND SHENSI

Reports of Traveller in those
Provinces

Peking, May 1.

The General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has received from a correspondent, who has been travelling recently in Kansu and Shensi, the following information:—

"Poppy was seen growing in Kiangsu in three *hsien*, Fukiang, Tienshui, and Tsinan. In Tsinan, the military, under General Kong of Tsinchow, not only urged the people to plant poppy, but also planted it themselves. In Shensi, poppy was found growing in Langchow, where a large acreage was under cultivation, Chienyang, Kueichen, Meih sien, Fufang, Wukong, Hsingping, Hsienyang and Changan. In a few fields east of Sianfu it was being uprooted, the farmers saying that they had been ordered to destroy it.

"Last year in Hsingpingsien the magistrate, in obedience to mandates, put out by the Tuchun, ordered the destruction of the poppy, and for so doing was arrested, brought before the Tuchun and imprisoned. This year in this *hsien* the people have planted large crops without interference."—*Reuter.*

EDUCATION IN SZECHUAN

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., April 15.

There is the same old story to tell of fighting between rival soldier bands and raids from brigands when the soldiers depart—stories that tire the hearer as much as they waste the ink of the teller. Do you think your readers would like to hear (for a change) of things that profit?

Up in a city among the mountains some C.M.S. missionaries are at work. They have opened a school and have 52 boys and 30 girls in it. The Government schools there have long been unsatisfactory and parents send their children to the mission school with alacrity. But let us not be too hard on the Government schools. No side of Chinese life suffers more at the hands of the soldier-brigands than does education. Not 15 miles from this city there is a mission school managed entirely by Chinese. It is the best lower primary school in the C.M.S. district up here. Reports throughout the mission bring stories of good schools. All these children will grow up some day we hope, and they will perforce look on life and their country with more understanding and influence than does the present generation. The fact that up to the present foreign conducted education in China is safe to a large extent and is a great blessing to the country.

NEW RUMOURS OF LOANS IN PEKING

Spanish, French and Dutch Possibilities but No Confirmation:
China's New Dependence on Her Own Resources: The
Theory of a New Attitude Towards Peking

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, April 28.

A new season of loan rumours has opened. Some days ago there was a vague tale of a Spanish loan in circulation. Then a report in the "Financier" (London) of an independent French loan of Frs. 500,000,000 at 8 per cent., of which three-fifths was to be retained in Paris for the purchase of aeronautical supplies, created a little flutter. And now there is a story, with circumstantial details, of a Dutch loan going the rounds in the Legation Quarter. It is impossible to run these to earth, but since no foundation for any of them can be found, it is beginning to be suspected that they are inspired by Chinese gossip and are perhaps an indirect expression of Chinese hopes. Officialdom has finally realized that the Consortium is fixed in its determination to give the militarists nothing to play with and may, therefore, be making discreet inquiries in money markets other than those controlled by the Consortium. It is possible also that the stories circulated are also designed to re-arouse the Consortium's interest in the loan question by seeming to be flirting with imaginary rivals.

The Dutch loan is strenuously denied in quarters which should be well informed and it is said that it would be impossible to sell bonds in Amsterdam for any kind of an investment in China except for some constructive enterprise guaranteed to yield its own revenue and independent of the credit of the Chinese Government. Just as China's refusal to redeem the German Hukuang bonds which are held in America, France, and Great Britain has brought about a deadlock in railway negotiations with the Consortium, so the repudiation of German reorganization loan bonds purchased in Holland and Luxembourg before the war has seriously damaged Chinese credit among the Amsterdam bankers. Dutch holdings in the German share of the reorganization is not large. The value of bonds purchased before the war probably does not exceed £25,000, while Dutch holdings in the German Hukuang bonds perhaps do not exceed £2,000, but Chinese determined repudiation of all interests in even these small holdings has incensed the thrifty Dutch investors and they are not likely to take an interest in financing the Chinese Government for some time to come.

CHINA BUILDING HER OWN RAILWAYS.

The Chinese Government realizes that its credit in Occidental banking circles is not good, that

it cannot hope for an administrative loan from any of the Powers which are supporting the Consortium, that money might be procured for the development of railways, roads, ports, and the like, but that nothing is likely to be forthcoming for even these purposes, which do not keenly interest the militarists since they would yield no margin of ready cash, so long as the question of the Hukuang bonds is unsettled. After a good deal of vacillating the Government has determined that since a concession in the Hukuang case would not prompt the Powers to make an administrative loan, no concession whatever will be made, and that China will build her own railways, thereby spiting the Consortium. To this end a special commission has been organized with offices in the Ministry of Communications and has been entrusted with the creation of a definite scheme and policy.

One of the first decisions which this Commission has reached is to complete the Hukuang line, this presumably being designed to show the bankers that they are not needed. The Ministry has agreed to set aside as a special fund \$100,000 a month from the receipts of the northern lines. In another month the Peking-Suiyuan railway will be completed to Kueihucheng and the commission is now negotiating with the Chinese banking group for a loan of \$5,000,000 to carry the work on as far as Paotouchen on the Yellow River. A number of projected branch lines from the various existing railways have not been built because of lack of funds. The Commission proposes to start several of these at once by entering into negotiations with local merchants in the various districts interested, and by taking them into partnership with the Government the merchants helping in the financing of the lines, and the Government assisting in the development of industries which will ensure enough freight to make the lines pay.

This activity in the Ministry of Communications may or may not be disconcerting to the bankers, but from the point of view of the Powers friendly to China, who saw in the Consortium an instrument through which China might be forced to exist and develop on her own resources, it is decidedly wholesome. The foreign investors who bought German Hukuang bonds will presumably be disappointed if it transpires that China, in an independent and defiant mood, prefers to dispense with Consortium support rather than redeem the bonds; but it means that every month \$100,000 is going into a produc-

tive and educational enterprise of real benefit to the Chinese people.

THE ARMS EMBARGO.

The arms embargo, in spite of many breaches of both the text and the spirit of the agreement by enterprising merchants of many nationalities, has really "cramped the style" of the Tsuchunato very seriously. The Consortium is already proving its usefulness as a money embargo and if it is honestly sustained as such, it is just possible that China may have a chance to evolve a Government worth financing and much better able to pay for financial help even within the period of the Consortium agreement. If the arms embargo has not been thoroughly effective in keeping dangerous playthings out of the hands of men who show no disposition to use them for either the preservation of internal order or the protection of the country against external aggression, it has at least materially limited the supply. The Consortium is now serving to limit the money supply without which neither the playthings nor the ruffians entrusted with them will be easily available to the Tsuchunato.

The Peking Government, which becomes more and more the instrument of the Tsuchunato, has existed for some years by virtue of a supply from foreign sources of three essentials to continued military dominance. These have been money, arms, and "face"—face being derived from diplomatic recognition. The arms embargo was not easily arranged among the Legations and when violations of the spirit of the agreement have been of material commercial benefit to the nationals of any Power represented in Peking, the Legations concerned have hesitated to call the offenders to account and have been much more inclined to spread a smoke screen of evasion and sorbistry over the transactions. In this none of us has been guiltless, and the fact that we are all tarred with the same brush makes it difficult to call one another to account for breaches of faith; but still the fact that arms cannot be sold openly and in unlimited quantities is of essential value to the development of something like democracy in China. In the same way, there will be evasions of the Consortium agreement. While the Chinese are willing to pay handsomely for a little financial help—eight per cent. to the gambling bankers and 12 per cent. to the intermediaries—small amounts of money will dribble into the exchequers of all the contending factions and feed the military incubus after a fashion. But this is something different from pouring hundreds of millions into the lap of the militarists.

THE QUESTION OF "FACE."

These checks upon the supply of arms and money have seriously inconvenienced the Tsuchunato, but they would be infinitely more disconcerted if they knew that in the Legations there is a growing

sentiment—not yet coagulated into an opinion—that it might also be of real service to China to withhold the supply of “face”—to withdraw and withhold diplomatic recognition, until China had evolved a more representative Government.

The questions which are being asked and which are chiefly answered in the negative are:—

Is the Peking Government in a position to ensure regular payments upon interest and principal of the foreign loans?

Does Peking provide a medium through which the Legations can fix the responsibility for an outrage in, for instance, Yunnan, Shensi or Kuangsi?

Is the Tsuchun-supported Government reflecting real credit upon the diplomats who are required by convention to render it diplomatic tribute?

These several questions are becoming vital questions in the realm of the Corps Diplomatique and while they are inspiring expressions of decided opinion—to which it would be worse than fatal to apply stimuli—it is safest not to quote evidence, but to allow an inevitable percolation of ideas to take its course.

SOLDIERS OF KUEICHOW

Blackguards on the War Path

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei., April 15.

Travellers from Chengyuan and the eastern part of the province have stories to tell about the soldiers and the way they treat the people. Instead of going to the proper inns the soldiers had a special liking for private homes. Furniture, doors, windows and other woodwork made firewood when the wood provided was not sufficient to meet their requirements coverlets were demanded, and when not forthcoming the “apologies for men” took steps to help themselves. No private home was too sacred for them to enter, and when the people heard their banging on the doors they immediately tried to hide the coverlets from view. Upon entering the soldiers commanded the owners of the homes to open boxes and cupboards, and in some instances coverlets were discovered and taken away. Many complaints have been made, but few coverlets have been returned.

MEN AND BOATS COMMANDEERED.

Any pedestrian was in danger of being taken to carry a load, or wait on the soldiers. Finding they were likely to be marched off, the knowing ones gave the soldiers a present of money and were released from active service. Those who were ignorant of such devices, or minus the ready money, were forced to carry, and not a few will long carry scars to remind them of the treatment they received at the hands of the soldiers.

At Chenyuan and other places boats were ruthlessly commandeered both by the officers and men. A

present to the soldiers has brought a release in some instances, but on the whole the boatmen proved that “Jack is as good as his master.” On the plea that the boats needed repairs they were carried out of the water on to the river bank, and by means of ripping a plank out of the sides the boatmen could plead that their boats were not fit for use.

GENERAL LI AND THE LADIES.

General Li Lieh-chun is desirous of having another partner to share his joys and sorrows. Friends (?) have suggested more than one suitable person, but the General wants to decide himself about the suitability. If the person does not pass the probationary stage to his satisfaction she has to return home to her parent's house with a present of silver. He has no intention of leaving Chenyuan but beyond doubt when he does go, there will be no one following his boat or chair to plead with him to return; or to sing, “Will ye no come back again!”

Cash is advancing in price in view of the opium gathering and transport. Large bands of Hunanese merchants are coming in to the province for the purpose of purchasing opium for the export trade. The farmers are looking for rain for we need rain if the corn trade is to be kept brisk. At the least indication of unfavourable weather the owners of corn and rice give orders that it is not to be put on the market, and the price goes up with a vengeance.

TOKIO, May 4.—General Fukuda, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed to command the troops in Formosa, in succession to General Shiba, who has been made a Military Councillor. General Kikuchi, the commander of the Third Division, will succeed General Fukuda.—Reuter.

News has been received in Tientsin of the death of Dr. Laurence Drew Shaw, D.S.O., formerly of Tientsin, at Home. It appeared from evidence given at the inquest that the night previous to his death he spent in a friend's flat, and after a cup of tea the following morning, returned to bed, where he soon after died. In his pockets were found a bottle labelled “poison” and a hypodermic syringe. A Home Office analysis was ordered to ascertain the precise cause of death. Dr. Shaw, who was 39 years of age, was practising in Harley Street, and held the appointment of pathologist to the London Hospital. He had, it was stated, recently complained of overwork, and said that he was tired of life. As a student he served with a medical unit in the Boer War, afterwards coming out to the Far East. In 1914 he accompanied the British contingent to Tsingtao. He subsequently served in Gallipoli and France, earning the D. S. O. and a French decoration, and rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the R.A.M.C.

HONGKONG REFORMERS

Wider Representation Desired on the Council

Hongkong, May 4.

The annual meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association is to be held on the 11th instant, when resolutions to the following effect will be considered:—

(1) That all non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council should be appointed by election.

(2) That a larger electoral body should be adopted in the case of the non-Chinese members, with the exception of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce.

(3) That an unofficial majority, with safeguards, should be provided, in the same way as in the constitution of Ceylon.

(4) That a petition be forwarded to the House of Commons, asking for the support of members in securing the adoption of the above changes.

The meeting will also consider, in conjunction with members of the Kowloon Residents' Association, any resolution regarding the increase in house rates and other municipal matters.—Reuter.

The Philippines Independence Agitation

Manila, April 30.

General Emilio Aguinaldo, the former insurrecto leader, has come to the defence of Major-General Wood and ex-Governor-General Forbes in response to the attacks of the Independence Party, stating that all talk of the Commission's having already decided in favour of retention of the Islands by the United States is unwarranted. He has been corresponding with ex-Governor Forbes, and says he knows their decision will preserve the best interests of the Filipinos.

General Aguinaldo's stand is expected materially to smooth the Commission's path.—Reuter.

Gen. Wood's Arrival at Manila

Manila, May 4.

Major General Leonard Wood and ex-Governor General Cameron Forbes arrived here to-day and met with a very enthusiastic reception. In a statement to press representatives, they said: “We are coming in no hypocritical spirit, but in a spirit sincere and friendly to the Filipino people. It is our plan to visit the whole archipelago from northern Luzon to the most southern point of Mindanao and to investigate the public works, the educational systems, agriculture and sanitation as comprehensively as possible. We have come with open minds to make a full and impartial report on conditions.”

The commissioners will separate and leave Manila within a week to inspect the provinces and will hold open and private hearings.—Reuter.

THE FORD IN THE INTERIOR

Interesting Pioneer Work by
Motor Car Salesman

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingkiangpu, Ku. April 25.

For the first time in six years this part of the country has been enjoying seasonable spring rains and as a result vegetation is further advanced than is usual at this time of the year. Yesterday the writer saw some wheat in a protected place which was already bearing. The farmers all say the prospects for splendid spring crops are very bright. However, there is always the danger of floods during the harvest season and one can never feel sure that there will not be want during the coming year until after the wheat is harvested and threshed. We all feel very thankful though, for such a splendid season so far.

Last week General Pei Pao-shan of Haichow passed through the city and the writer had the pleasure of having him as a guest while here. In the afternoon a dinner was given in his honour to which his staff officer, Lieut. Col. Wang the local Defence Commissioner, Gen. Ma Yu-ren and his staff were invited. It was a pleasant evening for the foreign community and for the Chinese too, we hope.

GOOD PROPAGANDA.

This city has just had its first visit by an automobile, Mr. S. B. Woods coming through and staying for several days in the interests of good roads and the selling of Ford passenger cars and trucks. Your correspondent has used a motorcycle with side car through this country for nearly five years and was able to appreciate many of the difficulties which Mr. Woods has passed through. The work he is doing should not go unnoticed for he is not only undergoing hardships often, but is laying the foundation for what will some day probably be a flourishing business in this section. He deserves a great deal of credit and we hope he gets it.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Dr. and Mrs. James B. Woods had a narrow escape from drowning a few days ago when the small houseboat in which they were travelling down the canal was struck and overturned by the boom of a large boat. Both Dr. and Mrs. Woods were under the capsized boat which partially righted itself and they were rescued by the side of their boat being broken open. All of their baggage was soaked and some of it lost. We all feel very thankful that it was not more serious. Fortunately no children were there and the boat people had none, otherwise a sadder tale would probably have to be told.

The General Hospital here is very crowded now, over 120 in-patients now being under treatment and the daily clinic running well over 100 usually. The staff of four doctors

and 13 nurses are kept very busy but with such an encouraging work all enjoy the labour necessarily entailed. Your paper was good enough most favourably to review our report for last year and we wish that more of our friends could visit us and see the work. The report for the fiscal year is now in process of making up.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY FINANCES

Steady Improvement but a Loan Greatly Needed

Harbin, April 26.

The Chinese Eastern Railway administration and Board of Directors have finished the drafting of the new railway budget which will shortly be submitted for ratification to the meeting of shareholders which, it is expected, will take place at Peking some time in May.

Reuter is officially informed that thanks to strict economy and the drastic measures taken to increase the carrying capacity of the railway, as well as the lowering of the freight rate on flour and grain, the Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway has succeeded in paying off a portion of the railway's old debts, namely: 700,000 gold roubles during the month of February, and 1,400,000 during March, and expects to pay off approximately 2,000,000 during April. Many large payments fall due in May, which, however, the railway is not likely to be able to pay as the season for exporting grain has passed and exporting business in the coming months is bound to slacken. Consequently the railway still remains sorely in need of a loan.

THE FRENCH DEBT AS SECURITY.

It is understood that the Board has applied to the French Minister at Peking asking him to apply to Paris for confirmation of the recognition of France's debt to the railway and is also prepared to ask the Chinese Government to instruct Chinese Ministers abroad to make representations in the same sense to the interested Powers. The recognition of the debts would serve as a guarantee for the contemplated loan.

The Administration shortly contemplates the reduction of freight rates on coal and timber and believes that when the new budget of the railway is ratified by the shareholders the financial situation will become a great deal easier.—Reuter.

A most unusual fish of the "Ray" species, weighing about a ton and a half, was caught by two small fishing boats close to Gap Rock, Hongkong, on April 25. It was towed to the rock and with the assistance of the light house derricks they were able to land it. It measured 12 ft. 6 in. from head to the end of its tail and 14 ft. 6 in. across the "wings."

TRADE IN HUNAN

Bad Outlook for Farmers

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chenchow, April 23.

Our inland city has been so peaceful for several months that some of our merchants and a few others characterize it as the peace of death. It is true that business is very poor and many merchants are facing great losses this year. The soldiers leaving us make it bad for the small merchant class, but for general prosperity we are much better without them. Another reason for poor business is the outlook of the farmers. The spring rains have not come and there are in this hilly country more than half of the fields that have not yet been touched. The rice plants in some places are nearly ready to be set out and rice is going up in price because of these conditions. The farmers do not spend their money for other things when rice and the real necessities of life are high and still going higher.

Mr. R. L. Gregory on the Standard Oil Co. is spending some weeks in this vicinity in the interests of his company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money is very scarce in Chenchow, i.e. good money. Silver 10 and 20 cent pieces are at a great premium and still seems to soar. The 10-cent piece now exchanges at the Board of Trade for 140 cash, but 142 can be obtained oftentimes when men are looking for silver and have only copper 10-cash pieces. Business with Canton has been resumed and salt has gone down in price again.

SUNK IN THE GORGES

Str. Meishun Wrecked: No Lives Lost

According to advices received in Shanghai during the week-end the Pacific Mail Co.'s Yangtze steamer Meishun has been sunk in the Gorges.

It seems that the Meishun was proceeding up river from Ichang to Chungking last Friday when she struck a rock and went under in a few moments. She is now lying in about 20 ft. of water. No lives were lost.

Efforts will be made to save the vessel, but owing to the present condition of the water, which is only one of the many difficulties to be faced, there is some question as to whether or not these efforts will be successful.

No further details of the disaster are at present available.

We are informed that this was the second trip of the ill-fated vessel up river.

CHEFOO NOTES

C.I.M. Boys' School Sports

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chefoo, April 21.

The China Inland Mission Boys' School had ideal weather for its annual spring athletic sports, which were held yesterday afternoon. A very large number of residents were present on the field to see the boys run in the various races and take part in the jumps. Splendid organization characterized the whole programme, and great credit is due to the Rev. W. R. Malcolm for the able manner in which everything went off. The object of this annual event is the discovery of the best all-round athlete amongst the senior boys of the school.

This year, W. Bevis secured the highest number of points, and was entitled to hold for 12 months. the magnificent challenge shield which the "Old Boys" presented to their Alma Mater as a token of their esteem for it. In addition to having his name inscribed on the shield, the winner also receives a replica of the same.

Bevis breasted the tape first in the following events:—Senior 100 yds. (it was stated later that the course was not exactly a hundred yards long, it being five yards less than the distance shown on the programme), the Senior 220 yds., the Senior 440 yds. and the Senior 880 yds. In addition he was first in the senior long jump; and, a week ago, obtained second place in the cross country run from the Black Dragon Temple (Monastery) to the school porch, a distance of 2½ miles.

In the Middle Division, Bruce Clinton was the star athlete. He won both the high and long jumps and was first in the 440 yds. and the 880 yds. races and second in the 220 yds. The best of the junior competitors was Jack Pote-Hunt. He proved himself a great runner, and in his division was quite the star. He won the junior 100 yds. the 220 yds. and the 440 yds. Mrs. Knight, principal of the Girls' School, presented the certificates to the successful competitors.

The tennis courts of the Recreation Ground are now ready for play. They are to be officially opened on Saturday afternoon. Tea is to be served for the occasion.

There has been a fine display of blossom at the cherry orchards, but the succession of strong south winds has played havoc with it. The orchards still attract large numbers of picnic parties at this time of the year.

Wedding and Tragedies

April 25.

A considerable number of residents have gone down to Weihaiwei to attend the wedding of Mr. Clayton, of Messrs. Reiss & Co. The wedding is to be solemnized there this afternoon. Mr. Clayton

is very popular amongst local residents. He is one of the three sidesman of St. Andrew's Church, is the Treasurer of the Chaplaincy Fund, and is also a member of the Sons of Britain Society. He is immensely liked and great interest is being evinced in his marriage. His bride arrived a few days ago in Shanghai from England.

COOLIES ENTOMBED.

There were two sad tragedies here during this last week-end. A number of men were employed in excavating for the purpose of making wells. There was to be one at the East Beach end, just near to the foreign cemetery, and one at Temple Hill. At the latter place eight men were entombed by the ground falling in, as well as a number of others injured, while at the East Beach end, two men were buried alive.

Although herculean efforts were made at both places to rescue the sufferers the efforts were unavailing. This morning there were still a large number of coolies at work hunting for the bodies. It is supposed that the work must have been carried on in the proximity of disused wells and that this was the cause of the unexpected landslides.

WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.

The Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Faers expect to leave Chefoo early next week for a well earned holiday to the old country. During the last 10 years Mr. Faers has been a kind of general utility man for the port. In addition to his work for the China Inland Mission, which includes the Pastorate of the Native Church, oversight of the Mission Property and Dentistry, he has been a most indefatigable member of the International Committee. Until this last election in January when, owing to ill health and his approaching departure he felt unable to allow his name to go forward for membership again, he was always at the head of the poll. His services were greatly appreciated and he will be much missed while he is away.

LAWN TENNIS.

The opening of the four courts at the Recreation Ground, (the other two are still in course of preparation) was very auspicious. A large number of tennis enthusiasts were present and a most enjoyable time ensued.

Hongkong Stamp Duty

Hongkong, April 30.

The Legislative Council has passed the Stamp Duty Bill. The ordinance operates from May 2.—Reuter.

His many friends in China will be glad to know that the Hon. Bertrand Russell has been pronounced definitely out of danger. He will not be able to leave the hospital for some time, but, unless something entirely unexpected develops, his complete recovery is assured.

HANGCHOW NOTES

Plans for Local Government:
Increased Price of Rice

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, April 27.

Plans for local government are being made and for the present the Governor's yamen is to be used as headquarters! Representatives of the 11 prefectures and 75 counties are meantime collecting the necessary information throughout the province and a meeting is to be held about the middle of May to frame rules, and regulations. It will be much easier to bring in the rules than carry them out!

A memorial service to the memory of the late Commissioner of Finance, Mr. Chang, who died a year ago, is to be held on May 1 at Chaochinsze.

Disease has appeared on the mulberry leaves between Hangchow and Zehmen with the result that in that district the price has gone up \$3.50 a picul, and it is feared later on the price will be even higher.

After a couple of hot muggy days the heavens have given way and rain is falling rather too freely and heavily for Chinese roofs, which even in a Scotch mist are not quite waterproof.

April 28.

The Chief of Police has wired instructions to his subordinates throughout the province to keep a sharp lookout for the movement of rice as the price has advanced in Shanghai and men of small minds may resort to secret transportation, hoarding, or cornering and so cause suffering among the poor.

The Cabinet is sending again Wang K'eh-min to make another effort to get Chékang to appoint its members to the Central Parliament. He arrives to-morrow.

Because of the recent heavy rains, thunder and lightning, the river has suddenly risen three feet and weak embankments have given way and much damage done to the fields.

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THE PLAGUE IN THE NORTH

Medical Report on Lessons Gained From the Epidemic

By Dr. Wu Lien-teh.

Harbin, April 30.

Now that the epidemic at Harbin is nearly at an end, it may be interesting to give a brief outline of the investigations, both clinical and bacteriological, which our staff has made during the last few months. Part of the work was carried out under difficult conditions with the temperature at 25° to 30° Centigrade, especially at Hailar. At Harbin, however, we had proper laboratories and trained assistants to assist us in our research work, besides warmly heated wards for the patients to stay in. As this bulletin is meant for the general public, our information may be best stated in the form of questions and answers. Thus:

ITS ORIGIN AND SPREAD.

How did the pneumonic plague originate?

It may be remembered that early in September, 1920, some cases of bubonic plague were reported at Abagatui and other Siberian towns close to the Manchurian border. One patient reached Manchuli Hospital and was cured. In October a few cases more were reported from Hailar. I reached that city on the last day of October and saw the gradual merging of the bubonic into the septicemic and later into the pneumonic form. As it was difficult to catch fleas in dark, dirty rooms through dull paper-covered windows we utilized guinea pigs, allowing them to roam about the rooms and hoping for the fleas to attack them and thus get caught. But in this we were unsuccessful. Fly papers were also used with no avail. Once the plague became pneumonic, its spread was rapid as, being a direct infection from man to man, it followed the lines of human travel. Even the cancellation of passenger traffic on the railways only limited the number of infections, not the extent.

RISKS OF INFECTION.

Where does the real danger of the plague lie?

This danger lies, in my opinion, in the neighbourhood of a patient in whom cough and the accompanying bacilli are already present. Infection is carried in droplet form, that is, when the moist sputum is thrown out when talking or spitting. Experiments performed in Mukden ten years ago and repeated this time at Harbin show that under ordinary circumstances these droplets seldom travel more than three feet. In crowded inns, with closed windows and no ventilation, infection naturally spreads rapidly, particularly at night time when the coolies are huddled together. If a way can be found to allow persons to sleep as well as work out in the open air,

however cold, infection will not take place and pneumonic plague will lose its dreadful character.

EFFICACY OF MASKS.

Is the cotton and gauze mask efficacious against plague?

If properly worn, it is certainly efficacious. No antiseptics or strong smelling chemicals are necessary. Masks act as filters, and the plague germ cannot pass through dry cotton wool. When our Dr. Yuan Teh-mou died on February 20 we were afraid that if the mask became moist as a result of continued breathing, the germs might get attached to the wool and be inhaled. We experimented with several masks from doctors and attendants which had been worn for from a half hour to four hours at a time. Cultivations were taken from the outer, middle and inner layers of the cotton wool. Out of 15 cultivations so made, only one—the outer covering of a mask worn for three hours—showed the plague bacilli. Nevertheless, we considered it best for those in immediate contact with patients to wear in addition to the mask a head covering of cloth with an extra piece of silk in front of the nose and mouth.

Is the air of the sick room infectious?

To prove this we allowed a series of guinea pigs and rabbits kept in tin buckets to stay in the room occupied by the sick and the dead for periods varying from half hour to three days. Up to date seven such experiments have been performed including one at Dalainor, and 52 animals have been used. Only four animals died, and these mostly young ones, thus showing that the air of sick rooms by itself is not so dangerous as might have been expected.

A CHANNEL OF INFECTION.

Why did so many burial coolies die in this and the previous epidemic?

Usually these men were not in contact with sick persons. We suspected from the number of corpses from whom the clothes had been removed that perhaps these clothes might be a factor in the dissemination of the disease. We, therefore, cut out pieces of the clothes from in front and behind and made the necessary cultivations. Out of 22 pieces thus examined, 16 were found to be infectious, thus proving that the clothes from plague victims were highly dangerous and should be burnt with the dead bodies.

What action did the best known antiseptics have on plague sputum?

We used carbolic acid, lysol, sublimate, permanganate of potash, hydrogen peroxide, alcohol, methylated spirit and cresol and similar milky disinfectants. Over 400 experiments were performed in this connexion. Dealers in these commodities will be surprised to learn that plague sputum is extremely resistant to their action, and more concentrated solutions for longer periods than usually recommended are necessary to destroy the bacilli.

FULLER REPORT TO APPEAR.

What is the best way of disinfecting plague houses?

Our routine method of disinfection during this epidemic is to fumigate the houses with moist sulphur gas by burning the crude sulphur in a cheap earthenware pot after the walls and floor have been sprayed with water. The floor containing the sputum is covered with slaked lime. Our doctors' clothes and overalls are fumigated with formalin gas made from 100 grams of permanganate of potash, 100 grams of hot water and 200 grams of formalin warmed in a pot.

Besides the above, other investigations have been made, such as forty *post mortem* findings, clinical examinations, etc., but these will be embodied in a full report later on. In the meantime I wish to record my high appreciation of the services of my colleagues, particularly Drs. J. W. H. Chun and Pollitzer, who besides cheerfully sharing with me the dangers and anxieties incidental to the management of an epidemic of such magnitude, have suggested and carried out many of the experiments related above. Although the remedy for pneumonic plague is not yet found we are satisfied that our joint work has contributed much to the scientific knowledge of this most terrible of all known diseases.

Plague Dying Down

Peking, May 1.

The Peking-Mukden Railway Bureau reports that there have been no further cases of plague along the railway line. The Chihli Anti-Plague Bureau has informed the Ministry of the Interior that the plague at Hsienhsien and Tacheng is dying down and that there have been very few deaths during the past few days.—Reuter.

Honolulu Short of Labour

Tokio, May 3.

A special telegram from Honolulu dated April 28 to the Tokio "Asahi" states that, owing to the dearth of labourers in Hawaii, the output of sugar has been considerably affected and that the Governor has sent three committees to petition Washington to allow the importation of 20,000 Chinese workmen. This proposal, the telegram adds, was passed yesterday by both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The scarcity of labourers there is said to be due to the sudden increase in the number of Japanese workmen who have returned home.—Eastern News Agency.

Japanese Steamer on Fire at Sea

Astoria (Oregon), May 2.

The Japanese steamer Tokuyo Maru, from Valparaiso to Hongkong, is afire at sea. The crew have been rescued but it is feared that the vessel will be a total loss.—Reuter.

MAY DAY IN THE EAST

Precautions in Peking

Peking, April 27.

Representatives of all military and police bodies in Peking have met to discuss the recent circulation of pamphlets intended to create dissatisfaction among the troops and police. It was decided to offer a reward of \$500 for information leading to the arrest of those responsible for issuing the pamphlets. It was also decided that precautionary measures should be adopted concerning the Labour festival on May 1.

The pamphlets referred to were distributed freely inside the Legation Quarter, and responsible Chinese state that there is evidence to show that the pamphlets emanated from a foreign source.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATION IN JAPAN.

Tokio, April 29.

On the occasion of the Labour Day, by the permission of the authorities, the Yuaikai, together with other 14 Labour Unions, will march in procession from Shibaura to Ueno Park, and the Rikken Labour Party will do likewise from Ueno Park to Marunouchi. This is the first time that the Japanese authorities have given permission for a procession of this nature.—Eastern News Agency.

Japanese Workers' Demands

Tokio, May 1.

The Yuaikai and other Labour unions, which are non-parliamentary, solemnized the labour festival at Shibaura at 11 a.m., and the Rikken Labour associations, which are parliamentary parties, did likewise at Ueno Park. Later, the Yuaikai marched along the streets en route to Ueno Park and the Rikken Labour associations started a demonstration from Ueno, passing through the streets to the bridge at the entrance to the Imperial Palace.

As a counter-measure, the Kokuuikai and the Minrokai, (the parties for the preservation of national characteristics) started counter-movements. The Metropolitan Police Board have 3,000 constables in readiness for emergencies.

The Yuaikai and 14 other Labour Unions, have passed a resolution, demanding the enforcement of an eight-hour work day, the fixing of minimum wages, and the reform of the military service system. The Rikken Labour Party, which assembled in Ueno Park, has passed a resolution to secure the liberation of workmen from slavish treatment and to demand an eight-hour day labour, protection against unemployment, and the suffrage.—Eastern News Agency.

RUSSIAN POET ARRESTED.

Tokio, May 1.

The May Day celebration here ended in the arrest of the blind

Russian poet, Eroshenko, several leaders of labour societies, and two girls.

There were several clashes with the police, and the heads of many of the demonstrators were broken.

The labour agitator, Shibaura, urged that the "intellectuals" be done away with.

Twenty thousand participated in the demonstration.

The precautions taken by the police prevented an expected clash between the rival labour factions.—Reuter.

PARADE IN OSAKA.

Osaka, May 2.

Five thousand workers paraded the streets yesterday, but no serious disturbances occurred.

The city electrical employees are now negotiating with the owners and a strike is therefore considered unlikely.—Reuter.

J. O. P. BLAND'S NEW BOOK

A Pessimistic View of China: International Aid Needed: Financial Chaos

London, April 30.

A new book by Mr. J. O. P. Bland, entitled "China, Japan and Korea," has just been published. The author takes a pessimistic view of the situation in China, and advocates that that country should be brought under international tutelage, while preserving her sovereignty and dignity by maintaining all the outward signs of independent authority. Government and finance should be centralized, and ultimately a Government should be established upon the traditional principles of a paternal despotism.

Pending these changes, Mr. Bland believes that an agreement among the Powers for the reorganization of China's finances and the reconstruction of her central Government upon a new basis of effective authority is not impossible. The success of such an agreement would depend mainly upon the attitude of Japan, and would involve the revision of the whole situation in the Far East.

GIVE CHINA BACK SHANTUNG.

This revision, the author maintains, should entail not only the settlement of the Shantung question, with full recognition of China's unimpaired sovereignty throughout that Province, but also the abolition of all special interests in China which infringe or diminish that sovereignty. The recognition of Japan's privileged position in Manchuria and Mongolia should be balanced by her consent to a new "square deal all round."

Mr. Bland is of opinion that it is possible Japan will agree to such a revision, and he declares that the aggressive policy of Japan must come to an end if there is to be any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and any hope of peace in the Orient.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND THE FAR EAST

Opportune Visit of the Japanese Crown Prince

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, March 27.

Very little matter in the papers has this week appeared to call our attention to China and all I can hear of new is the arrival of Mr. D. K. Wang, the Korean delegate, who apparently intends to stay here some weeks to influence public opinion; the formation of a new Chinese group of men, both inside and outside the House to promote good feeling with China on rather more comprehensive and efficient lines than hitherto; and the notification that there is no likelihood of the Treasury handing over—at present—any of the Boxer Indemnity payments for the purposes of Western education in China. This is not due to lack of sympathy but to the serious state of our finances, though let us not overrate this since ours are infinitely better than those of foreign countries.

From what I can hear Mr. Koo is devoting himself initially in trying to ascertain if there is any chance of gaining a point over Shantung in connexion with renewal (which, with conditions, is certain) of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. There is little chance of this, I fear, and the coming visit of the Crown Prince of Japan, for whom a great welcome is prepared, will rather start a pro-Japanese movement of feeling. The visit has, indeed, been well timed. The Court and Government are "spreading" over this visit, though it is not possible yet to say what amount of enthusiasm will characterize the public welcome. If, however, the young man unbends he will do better than if his advisers surround him with sacrosanct reserve. The Prince of Wales has "spoilt" the market for exclusiveness in Royalty.

THE ASIATIC COLONY.

The numbers of Chinese in the country seem to be growing and there is now a Japanese colony in Limehouse, though both nationalities have fared badly lately through the trade slump. Meetings are still being held to raise funds for the Chinese famine sufferers, but the collection of aid is in these times slow work. Mr. Donovan is, however, very enthusiastic and hardworking. By the way, we seem to have re-exported some of our Chinese flour to Czecho-Slovakia. It has never appealed to the public though, frankly, mixed with other flour its special qualities are not perceptible.

OSAKA, May 2.—Ten persons were seriously injured in a tramcar collision at Mikuni, on the outskirts of Osaka, yesterday when the driver of the second car, having failed to observe the switch signal, crashed into the car in front.—Reuter.

THE BREAKDOWN OF MR. BONAR LAW

A Victim to the Strain of War: Moving Scene in Commons on Receipt of Resignation

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, March 17.

The House of Commons to-day was the scene of one of those post-war tragedies of which we are now seeing many instances and shall see a great many more. They indicate that the great civilian protagonists of the war will probably, with few exceptions, not long survive the struggle in which they played such prominent parts. Mr. Lloyd George, announced the complete physical breakdown of Mr. Bonar Law, who may never return again to political life, and who, if he does, will not be seen again for some time to come.

His breakdown very much resembles that of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and it occurred very much under the same conditions. Mr. Chamberlain at the apotheosis of his political career was given a great political reception in the city with which his life-work was identified. The strain, the excitement, or the enthusiasm, or all of them combined, broke up his physical health and entailed a paralytic stroke which ultimately proved fatal.

President Wilson went through the war under a strain which, to him, more or less of a student and perhaps less accustomed than we are on this side of the Atlantic, to the stress of violent political life, also proved fatal just when he apparently had reached the zenith of his international reputation. Here again was paralysis or something very like it. M. Clemenceau, easily the toughest politician in Europe, was warned in time and got out of political life altogether. Six months or a year ago Mr. Lloyd George himself was on the borderline of a complete mental breakdown—he had a very narrow escape, and even as regards the future his friends are by no means very confident.

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mr. Bonar Law is merely following in the steps of all these men. War has thrown on him an unexampled burden and the signs of dissatisfaction within the Coalition have weighed heavily on his temperament which, for a person of Scotch descent, is perhaps unusual. As a result he developed acute sensitiveness, and the final blow to his physical, and perhaps his mental condition was supplied by the Unionist lunch at the Constitutional Club last Monday week. The tone of the Members present was not friendly; they showed themselves captious and critical and it is now known his reception affected him greatly. He went down to Glasgow, just as Mr. Chamberlain went to Birmingham, to receive a tumultuous welcome

on his installation as Vice-Chancellor of the University. His Recital speech was a great success. The students vied with each other in enthusiasm. He was chaired round the University and then came back to London to pass into the hands of his physician whose eye, as we all now know, saw the ominous signs that indicate the approach of rapid and complete collapse. These signs are, of course, partly physical, such as the dropping of the mouth and partly mental, which debar him even from coherent speech and thought. It was, therefore, his physician who really wrote the letter, which was signed by Mr. Bonar Law and read in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George.

DAVID AND JONATHAN.

It does Mr. Lloyd George every credit that he broke down when reading it and could hardly finish his sentences for his tears. The tragedy means everything to him. Unlike in temperament and apparently without an interest in common, they came together in the war in the maintenance of common ideals and in their subsequent relations embodied every aspect of the traditional friendship of David and Jonathan names which oddly enough were currently applied to them in intimate political life. "I am now worn out" wrote Mr. Bonar Law, and pretty well every man in the House knew, as Mr. Lloyd George read the words, that he, also, is pretty well worn out too.

To him Mr. Bonar Law has always been a colleague on whose loyalty he could absolutely rely, of whose ability he was so confident that he could regard him not merely in detail but also in essentials as his *alter ego*, of whose painstaking self-sacrificingness he was so well aware, that he has always rightly attributed to it much of the Unionist satisfaction which originated in the view that their leader was not obtaining all the credit he deserved.

It will be impossible to replace him. The rest of his colleagues around him are younger men. Mr. Balfour has gone and Lord Curzon, ought to go. Take the Cabinet as it is to-day, and you will notice that at least 90 per cent. of them, belong in age to a generation other than that in which the Prime Minister really came to the front. This is evidenced in the difficulty which the Unionist Party, will have when it meets on Monday to find a leader. Mr. Walter Long is no longer in real political life owing to infirmities; Sir Edward Carson is impossible, of course, and he is too old.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CHANCE.

The wheel of fortune has come full turn for Mr. Chamberlain, whom alone it will be possible to select as the Unionist leader. Three months ago he was offered the Vice-Royalty of India. It was a tempting offer, particularly for a man who, during part of the war at least, had been under a cloud. At that time there was no parti-

cular prospect of rapid promotion in Home politics, but the events of to-day have shown that his refusal then has brought him forward with one bound into the second highest position which the nation can offer any of its statesmen. He will probably fill the rôle passably, and though he is not half such a clever man as his father, he is not half such a dull dog as his critics make him out. Character is his strong point. Of the charm of personality, which any great political leader must possess, he does not show the slightest trace, and one doubts if he has ever noticed the defect.

This new development, which has thrown a bombshell into the political camp two days after "The Times" had announced Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law intended to stick together whatever happened, will not immediately affect the Government to-day though it must in time. It brings nearer the General Election, though, so long as Mr. Lloyd George remains at the head of affairs, this will not be rushed unduly. The great point is, however, how long he can remain at the head of affairs. The pace is much too fast for most statesman, and reconstruction is killing them off at a much greater rate than anyone anticipated. We have our League of Youth, who complain that the young men of the day do not get their chance. They need not get unduly perturbed. The old men are getting into their graves quite fast enough and there is every indication that, in the next Parliament, young men, will be a dominant factor. But possibly they will regret their success since they will have to recognize that it is largely due to the collapse of the older men who did the State great service and who, in doing it, broke themselves up..

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PARIS LETTER

Profiteers and How to Catch Them: A Conspiracy of Departmental Silence

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, March 21.

An effort to bring some of the war profiteers to book is being made in the Chamber of Deputies. One of the biggest fish whom it is hoped to catch is M. Vilgrain, who for two years was one of the under-secretaries for Provisions in the Clemenceau Cabinet. It is publicly alleged that during the war he unduly favoured milling establishments in which he was interested by keeping them supplied with wheat while other mills could get little or none; that he received large commissions through third parties, and that he entered into contracts under suspicious circumstances.

According to the present Under-Secretary, M. Vilgrain was called upon by him to refund money due to the State, and he paid Frs. 7,000,000 out of Frs. 11,000,000, the sum claimed. It is to be supposed that this indebtedness was incurred by M. Vilgrain in his private capacity after the war was over.

Up to the present, he has had no opportunity of refuting the charges against him, as they were made in Parliament by members of that body, whose speeches are, of course, privileged and if he is innocent, he has considerable cause for complaint. On the other hand, there is no effective way of ventilating abuses otherwise than through Parliament. The action of the Press has unfortunately come to be regarded with suspicion, and when it denounces a scandal, the public is inclined to ask what interest is behind the denunciation and whether the person interested would not have been wiser to prevent it, as it is assumed he could have done by parting with money.

RED TAPE BARS THE WAY.

The voice of Parliament cannot be silenced in this way, but here the brake is put on by officialdom. Ten months ago the Chamber appointed a special commission to inquire into cases of illicit speculation, but the commission has been unable to make the slightest progress, owing to the force of inertia exerted against it by the Government departments. A member of the commission, M. Jean Le Febvre, said that in October last he obtained unofficial but definite information about the doings of M. Salmon, who had been placed in charge of the food distribution at Marseilles by M. Vilgrain. He was informed that the War Ministry had a report from an army inspector containing full details. The commission instructed him to go to the Ministry to make inquiries. He was received most politely and was told that if he would come back again in three or four days, so as to leave time for the papers to be found, they would

be placed at his disposal. When he returned four days later, he was told that the papers had been handed over to the Ministry of Justice, in consequence of a judicial inquiry having been opened. Without allowing himself to be discouraged by this mischance, M. Le Febvre went to the Ministry of Justice, only to learn that the papers had been sent to the examining magistrate at Marseilles. Either this gentleman is greatly overworked or the affair is very complicated; in any case, he has not yet succeeded in making up his mind whether there is a *prima facie* case against M. Salmon.

REPUBLICAN JUSTICE ARRAIGNED.

In giving another instance of the policy of stifling which seems to be the rule in Government departments, M. Le Febvre said that about three months ago he was instructed by the commission to inquire into some large transactions in paper. He wrote to the Ministry of Finance to inquire what the firms concerned paid in excess profits. Some ten weeks later he received a reply to the effect that it was impossible to give him the desired particulars, because the officials of the Revenue Department were bound by oath not to disclose any information obtained by them in the discharge of their functions, and that the commission did not possess the power to relieve them of this obligation to observe secrecy.

It was quite clear, continued M. Le Febvre, that the political and administrative departments of the State were far from independent. The political element had complete control over the judicial and could stop it from acting. Prosecutions in the public interest ought to proceed automatically, instead of being guided by political influences. Whenever the pressure of public opinion became too great to make direct resistance prudent, action was taken, but the brake was always put on as hard as possible; and finally, if the proceedings had to go on to the end and there was no way of letting the culprits off altogether, the penalty was always ridiculously lenient. It was deplorable, said M. Le Febvre, to find French Republican justice so undemocratic—so hard on the weak and so mild towards the strong. There was no pity for a poor tradesman who had been found out, but when it was a case of impugning some rich and influential person, the attitude of Dame Justice was quite different.

WAR STOCK PROFITS.

Another member of the commission, M. Victor Constant, described how he attempted to find out whether illicit profits were being made out of the American army stock, which were purchased *en bloc* by the French Government and are now being resold. He asked for a list of the persons who had purchased these goods. First of all he was told that the List was so long that it would take hours to read, and finally the head of the department explained that if he gave the list he would never be able to sell

off the rest of the stocks. Anyone whose name was published as a buyer of these American Army stocks would immediately be suspected by the public as being a *mercanti*, or profiteer, and respectable firms would be afraid to have anything to do with them.

This explanation was actually given in the Chamber by M. Paisant, the Under Secretary whose duties consist solely of selling off these stocks; and he argued that while he was anxious to satisfy the legitimate curiosity of the commission, he thought it very hard that they should interfere with his job. To this the members of the commission retorted that they also had a duty to perform, and that if all the Government departments and representatives were engaged in a conspiracy to stifle them, they had better resign. Eventually the Chamber decided to give more time for inquiry, it being understood that, if the judicial authorities found proof of illegal practices, proceedings should be taken before the law courts.

FRANCE AND MODERN CHINA.

In a lecture delivered at the Sorbonne, M. Paul Painlevé has summed up some of the general impressions of the recent visit he made to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He expressed himself as having been struck by the determination of China to depart from the old policy of exclusiveness and join in the general march of progress. One third of the population of our planet, he said, was setting out to join the more advanced nations of the West. The question was not whether China would adapt herself to modern life but how she would do it—by a process of rational evolution which would be to the good of all or by a series of catastrophes caused by her present weakness and the desires of the rivals who coveted her riches.

The one country that could act as a moderating and neutralizing influence, M. Painlevé thought, was France, because she had no imperialist designs and enjoyed the confidence of all parties in China. All China asked for was to be helped without being exploited, and that foreign countries should show themselves friendly and loyal associates instead of usurers and invaders. It was for France to set the example of the proper intellectual, technical and economical relations which should exist between China and the West.

ACCORDING to the plans of the Woosung Commercial Port Development Bureau the grounds of the Naval College are to be used as a public garden.

ADMIRAL Sah Cheng-ping is in hospital receiving medical treatment. He has again submitted a memorial to the President requesting permission to leave his post, as it is imperative that he shall have change of air by proceeding to the seaside to recuperate his health.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

The Breakdown of Mr. Bonar Law: Where the Purest English is Spoken: Scottish National War Memorial: A Huge New Rigid Airship

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, March 23.

The subject of Mr. Bonar Law's nationality has often given his post-prandial oratory a pleasant Scottish touch. Only a few days ago, at the luncheon following his installation as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, he mentioned that he was born in Canada, that his father was born in Ireland, but was of Scottish extraction, that his mother was a Scotswoman, and that he himself had lived most of his life in Scotland. "A man's nationality," he added, "is that whose prejudices he shares; I believe I am Glasgow even in my prejudices, and these go deeper than any other convictions." Always, indeed, he claimed "I am a Glasgow man."

Mr. Bonar Law was sent from Canada to Scotland at an early age, he received his education here, he was apprenticed to business in Glasgow, and he made his fortune in the iron trade which centres in that city. It is interesting to note that his principal business partner was Mr. William Jacks, as staunch a Liberal as could be found in the North.

From his youth upwards he took an intense interest in politics, and he first won his spurs as a political speaker in the Glasgow Debating Society.

BREAKDOWN IN GLASGOW.

There can be no question, says a member of Mr. Bonar Law's household, that the temporary lapse of memory which lasted for two minutes during his speech on being installed as Rector of Glasgow University, was the culminating point of months of strenuous work. It was a warning that dared not be ignored.

A PIPE-SMOKING TEETOTALLER.

Mr. Bonar Law and his family have been life-long total abstainers. After his defeat in Glasgow in 1906 another beaten and very doleful candidate discovered him sipping milk. "Oh! Law," exclaimed the visitor, "who could drink milk on such a night as this?"

While Mr. Bonar Law abhors intoxicants, however, he is an inveterate smoker. It is his custom to sit in his easy chair with his beloved pipe while he composes his speeches.

THE EARL OF INVERNESS.

Members of the London Inverness Association were honoured by the presence at their annual dinner of H.R.H. the Duke of York, Earl of Inverness. He surprised everyone by the humour displayed in his remarks, he chaffed the Invernessians with quite Scottish pawkiness, and, hardest test of all, he told a couple of Scots' stories with zest and effect. Inverness he described as a land of fairy tales and poetry;

as a land, also, of business and industry; he understood that there was a very happy combination of fairy tales and industry in the thriving business of manufacturing Highland targets in the field of Culloden. He enlarged on the beauties of Glachnacuddin—surmounting this hurdle with considerable success, and sang the charms of the country whose beauties make even the trains run slowly the better to observe them.

INVERNESS PURE ENGLISH.

The Duke poked some good fun at the Invernessians for their claim to speak pure English; he supposed that this accounted for the large influx of Sessenachs in the autumn—they went there for the purpose of improving their accent. His belief in this well-known claim by the county received a shock, however, when he heard a true story of the Cameron Highlanders in the late war. After many months of hard fighting, the regiment, like many another in Scotland, was so thinned of men that the ranks had to be filled up with southern recruits, including some from London. A successful attack on the German trenches had just been driven home when a young Highlander, in the height of glorious excitement, yelled at the top of his voice, "Tomna-churish and Drumnadrochit!" And at once, averred the Duke, two of his Cockney comrades arrested him as a spy,—the English was evidently too pure for them.

WHY HE WAS AN EXILE.

Nowhere was the love of country more developed than in Inverness, said the Duke, and no doubt the gentlemen he saw before him at table, exiles far from home and all its pleasures, were reconciled to their fate for the same reason as the Inverness man in London, who, after talking for a long time of the beauties of his home county, was asked why he had left it if he was so fond of it. His reply was, "You see, in Inverness I am just a wee bit below the average intellect, but here in London I am doing fine!" The Duke said he would not attempt to inquire into the reasons of the members of the Association for leaving Inverness, but he expressed the hope that they were all doing fine.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

The Duke of Atholl, as was expected, has made a prompt reply to Lord Rosebery's letter condemning the adoption of Edinburgh Castle as a Scottish National War Memorial. "Lord Rosebery is entitled to form his own deductions as to whether the sum of £67,000 raised during last year spells success or otherwise," he says, but "the Committee are quite satisfied with the

progress." The Committee are standing aside so as not to interfere with the progress of local memorials, and the urgent schemes connected with the Royal Infirmary; but, says the Duke, "Our main effort is yet to be made." And "Lord Rosebery is quite in error in his statement that overseas Scotsmen are not supporting the Scottish National War Memorial."

GREAT RIGID AIRSHIP.

There is just completed, to the orders of the Air Ministry, a new rigid airship, the R36, by Messrs Beardmore & Co., Inchinnan, Glasgow. The vessel is of the usual cigar shape, and is 675 feet in length (about 30-ft. longer than the R34), with a diameter of almost 79 ft. It has a gas space of fully two million cubic feet, giving a gross lift of 65 tons, of which about 30 tons are available for petrol, water ballast, passengers, mails, and goods. The maximum speed is 65 miles an hour, and the range of action is more than 4,000 miles. It is calculated that the consumption of petrol and oil per 100 miles journey will be about 0.65 of a ton, and with that performance the R36 would be able to carry 30 passengers and two tons of mails or goods to Stockholm in 20 to 24 hours; 40 passengers and two tons to Switzerland in 12 to 15 hours; 30 passengers and two tons to Marseilles in 15 to 18 hours; and 30 passengers with two tons to Egypt in 72 hours, the passengers in each instance being allowed 100 lb. for hand-baggage. A journey to India, it is estimated, would occupy six days.

THE SCOTTISH LEAVEN.

The coming census will settle many disputes as to the number of Scots in London. A common contention is that there are as many Scots in London as in Edinburgh. There may be: it all depends on who are classed as Scots. The census, of course, has a very simple method of determination. The only London Scots figuring in it are those who were born in Scotland. Of such London Scots there were 55,600 when the last census was taken. But the children of London Scottish parents are usually very Scottish, and if we add these the number becomes much larger. In all likelihood the people in London to-day who are more Scottish than English will represent a total in the neighbourhood of 100,000.

TWO SCOTS JOURNALISTS.

The death is announced of two Scottish Colonial journalists,—Sir Maitland Park, editor-in-chief of the "Cape Times," and Mr. David Drysdale, proprietor of the "West Coast Recorder," Victoria. Sir Maitland Park was a native of Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire, and the son of a Scottish manse. Educated at Glasgow University, he joined the "Glasgow Herald," and after a short apprenticeship to journalism went to Allahabad in 1886 and joined the staff of the "Pioneer." Sixteen years later, on the suggestion of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who had been his colleague in India, he was appointed editor of the "Cape

Times." A writer of great power, probably the finest work Park ever did was his fervent championship, from the outset, of the ideal of a unified South Africa. His only son, Captain Maitland Park, of the Black Watch, fought with distinction in the Great War, and is now serving with the British force on the Rhine.

SCOTTISH SABBATARIANISM.

In his "Reminiscences of Fifty Years" Mr. Mark Boyd gives a curious instance of the ethics of Sabbatarianism as recognized in the West of Scotland some years ago. His brother-in-law, Captain Robinson, while doing survey work among the Western Isles, received a visit from the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. Desirous to entertain his guest, one Sunday morning he sailed with him to Iona, thinking the day would be the most suitable for an exploration of the ecclesiastical buildings. "Landing on the island, Captain Robinson sought out the old beadle in charge, and requested the favour of being shown round the venerable church. But the old man refused the request. 'Do you know whom I have brought to see Iona?' asked the Captain. 'Yes, he's the Emperor o' a' the Russias, as I see by the flag on his ship yonder; but if he was the Queen herself I wadna gie up the keys on the Lord's Day.' 'Would you take a glass of whisky on the Lord's Day?' 'That's a totally different thing,' replied the beadle; 'a totally different thing entirely.'"

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. G. JAMIESON.

The late George Jamieson, C.M.G., of 43 Onslow Square, S.W., formerly Consul-General at Shanghai, and acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, a director of the British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd., the Chinese Central Railways, Ltd., the Yangtze Valley Company, Ltd., and the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., has left £11,926.

MARRIAGE.

Married, at Duddington Kirk, on March 17, by the Rev. William Robertson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. William Serle, Captain Oswald D. Jarvis, O.B.E., Royal Army Medical Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Jarvis, Forfar, to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Cockburn, B.D., Ichang, China, and of Mrs. Cockburn, 13 Elm Place, Aberdeen.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

GOOD ROADS FOR CHINA

Preliminary Work Completed : Definite Organization Now Launched

(Contributed)

The Good Roads Movement for China, which came into existence as a committee appointed by the Pan-Pacific Association, was launched as an independent organization this week. A constitution has been adopted, officers have been elected for the coming year, and the association will be registered with the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture under Chinese laws. Under these new conditions, the movement will take on a national existence, will receive support from every part of the Republic, and work will begin in earnest.

AN ALL EMBRACING COMMITTEE.

A Committee of 100 has been appointed to act as Board of Directors for the ensuing year. This committee is composed of representatives of the Chinese and foreign chambers of commerce, of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the provincial assemblies, superintendents of Provincial Customs, Commissioners of Foreign Affairs, speakers of Assemblies, chairmen of educational associations, and prominent business men in the two provinces of Kiangsu and Chékiang.

The Executive Committee of the Good Roads Movement is composed of Dr. C. T. Wang, the chairman, Mr. K. P. Chen, treasurer, Mr. G. E. Sokolsky, secretary, Mr. W. W. Lockwood, Dr. F. C. Tong, Mr. Yung Chung-ching, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Mr. Chao Ching-hua, Mr. Bernard Firth, Dr. T. K. M. Siao, Mr. Sidney Powell, Mr. C. C. Nieh, Mr. R. C. Patterson, Jr., Miss Gretchen Fitkin and Mr. A. G. Loehr, who was elected to take the place of Mr. C. P. Yin, who is out of town, and will be unable to serve.

THE ENTIRE COUNTRY INCLUDED.

The constitution which has been adopted defines the purpose of the organization as that of hastening road construction in the entire country. The sphere of activity will include the publishing of printed matter advocating road construction, the making of surveys for road building, the giving of assistance in financial ways, and the answering of inquiries regarding materials, machinery, and construction experts for road building.

The membership rules will allow the entrance into the organization of any Chinese or foreigner who has been recommended by two members and approved by the Board of Directors. The membership fees will be of three different amounts according to the type of

MAY DAY IN SHANGHAI

Labour Catching a Chill

During last week the Chinese press had given prominence to a variety of reports on proposals for the celebration of Labour Day, May 1, in common with labourers in the western world and from motives more or less similar. The suspicion that these reports were founded upon the activity of Bolshevik agents caused the Chinese authorities to give them perhaps greater attention than they were worth; but the precaution was taken to advise employers with regard to the proposed demonstration, whilst the police and military were ordered to be prepared for possible disturbances.

As a matter of fact, the preparations made for the celebration of Labour Day appear to have been a complete failure. No demonstrations of any kind took place on Sunday. There was no procession, there were no meetings, and the report from the Recreation Ground in the Chinese city, where extra police were on duty along with a military piquet, was, "nothing doing."

Tramway Companies and Debased Coins

An important notification by the three tramway companies operating in Shanghai regarding the use of light-weight cent pieces has just been issued. It points to the depreciation caused by the excessive number of copper coins in circulation and the hardship resulting therefrom, and states that within the past few days millions of new coins, of light weight and crude manufacture, have arrived in Shanghai. If these are allowed to go into circulation the copper coinage will depreciate still more, and further hardship will accrue to the community.

The notice points out that brass coins are being refused acceptance on the tramways, and now the tramway companies will also refuse to accept these new light-weight coins, which are already being declined by many shops in Shanghai. An appeal is being made against their usage in the hope that such debased currency will be driven out of circulation, and a check be thereby put on the practice of tampering with the currency of the people.

The notice is signed by Mr. D. McColl, for the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., M. Bersani for the French Tramways, and Mr. J. Lo-pa Hong for the Chinese City Tramways.

membership received. By-laws regarding the establishment of branch organizations, annual meetings, and number of officers, are also incorporated in the constitution.

THE PAKHOI ROAD BATTLE

Leader of Very Dangerous Gang Caught: How the Robbers Were Warned Before

Already the police have discovered how it was that the lodging-house gang got the better of them in the opening exchanges in the Pakhoi Road affair. It appears that one of the men arrested, who is a fellow of splendid physique, a compact mass of muscle and brawn, is the actual leader of a very dangerous gang—a very clever lot of scoundrels, too. One of the Settlement detectives gives it as his opinion that this gang, as a whole, or in small parties, has been responsible for practically every armed robbery that has taken place in the Settlement for several months past.

TRACED FROM SHAOHSING.

Some while ago they were concerned in a desperate affair at Shaohsing and they knew that Shaohsing detectives had succeeded in tracing them to Shanghai. Therefore, they never stayed anywhere without having sentries posted. Thus it was that, when Detective Sub-Inspector Prince's party raided the lodging-house and summoned the inmates of the gang's room to let them in, they were of the opinion that the Shaohsing men were after them.

The sentry looked over the visitors through a chink in the door and, seeing a foreigner, it was decided that the only thing was to fight for it. Thus it will be the more appreciated what a great service Prince has done in breaking up the gang. The leader aforementioned was not at first recognized, though his record was well known, for he had given a false name. He has since been identified. The man Prince shot has also been identified as the man who shot a theatre proprietor in Haining Road, recently.

Further examination of the room in which the robbers put up their great fight showed it to be a regular shambles and it was scarcely possible to step anywhere without walking through blood. Five people are known to have been shot, one of the detectives being absolutely riddled with bullets and it is believed other men who escaped were also probably hit.

A CASE FOR GENEROUS DEALING.

It has been brought to notice that the scale of remuneration for Chinese officers' dependants, when a policeman loses his life on duty, is \$5 for each year of service, which would give one man something over \$100 and the other, the exceedingly gallant fellow with only a few days' service as a detective, whose conduct has aroused so much admiration, merely \$10. Of course, it is not to be imagined that in this case a hard and fast rule will be followed, for the widows of such men are bound to get more adequate compensation, but the matter is worth emphasizing. In this connexion, too, possibly it

might not be out of place to press for further consideration of a suggestion previously made that earned rewards for the arrest of criminals, the proceeds of unclaimed recovered booty, etc., might be set aside as a sinking fund to provide proper compensation in such cases.

CHINESE PRESS COMMENT.

Commenting on the affair, the "Sinwanpao" observes that the circumstances of the case show that the robbers are becoming desperate. Some means should be adopted to prevent their hiding in the Settlement, and stronger penalties should be inflicted upon those who engage in the smuggling and sale of firearms. The police are advised to give more attention to small lodging houses, which now appear to be the favourite haunts of the robbers.

At a meeting of the Sinza Road street union held on April 23, it was agreed to address a letter to the Commissioner of Police, requesting him "to increase the number of police on patrol duty in order to prevent robberies."

TWO WOMEN IN CUSTODY.

Four more arrests have been made by the police in connexion with the affair, and two women associates of the robbers are also in custody.

At the Mixed Court last Friday Yang Ah-pau, Tseh Kyi-noen, Tsang Kung-jau and Loh Ah-ding were charged with being concerned with others not yet in custody in committing an armed robbery on the 23rd instant at No. 295 Elgin Road, and stealing jewellery and money to the value of \$300, the property of Tsang Li-sung. No mention was made in the indictment concerning the shooting of Chinese Detectives Nos. 62 and 32.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the four accused, and asked for bail, which was refused. After hearing formal evidence of arrest, prisoners were committed for trial at a special hearing.

Banquet at Union Club

A dinner in honour of Messrs. W. S. Jackson (who was unable to be present, owing to illness), A. W. Burkill, John Johnstone and N. O. Liddell, who are shortly leaving for home, was given at the Union Club last Friday by a number of prominent Chinese members, amongst the hosts being Messrs. Chu Pao-san, C. C. Nieh, Sung Hang-chen and Fu Siao-en. Other foreign guests present included Colonel Alec Reiss, Messrs. E. F. Mackay, A. Brooke-Smith, H. H. Girardet, H. G. Simms, H. W. Lester, A. D. Galloway, P. W. J. Liddell, J. K. Brand, C. R. Burkill, K. J. McEuen and C. H. Godfrey.

The healths of the principal guests and of Col. Reiss and Mr. Brooke-Smith were honoured and an evening of the greatest harmony as between Chinese and foreigners was spent.

The price of the best grade of rice now averages \$10.50 per picul, and it is expected that there will be a further jump within a few days.

THE LATE MR. T. P. DEANE

The funeral of late Mr. T. P. Deane, a director of Messrs. Sydney Hudson Ltd., of Manchester, whose death occurred on Sunday morning, took place on Monday afternoon at Bubbling Well cemetery, where an impressive service was conducted by the Rev. C. E. Spencer. Mr. Deane's sudden death was a great shock to his many friends and will be a severe blow to his wife and family at home. He had spent many years in the Far East, residing at Shanghai from 1914 until 1919, and then returning home with Mrs. Deane to join his son and two daughters. Mr. Deane had been connected with Messrs. Sydney Hudson Ltd., for the past 25 years and expected to become managing director of the firm upon his return to Manchester this summer. Mr. Deane was a member of the Shanghai Club and the Cricket Club, and was an enthusiastic tennis player.

There was a large gathering of friends at the funeral service and many beautiful floral tributes were sent by sympathizers.

Morning Blaze in Hongkew

A nasty blaze occurred at 4.45 a.m. on Sunday morning at East Yuhang Road, when the front portion of Yoong Hah & Co.'s box factory, No. C. 690 was in flames. The Hongkew Division in response to a telephone call had to move rapidly to save the rear part, especially as there are no hydrants on this part of Yuhang Road, the nearest being in Chaoufoong Road, and some distance away. The place, which is quite new, was stored to the roof with fairly large wood packing cases, and with the shavings, etc., round about, there was a self-made bonfire. With an easterly breeze, the flame spread at a tremendous speed. The Hongkew men, however, although working at a disadvantage as the result of long lines of hose, put in some good work, and afterwards with the assistance of a section of Central affected a remarkably good stop, saving the adjoining property and the rear portion of the factory which contained the machinery, also a number of cases, and parts almost intact. The premises are stated to be insured for Tls. 13,000.

SIR Reginald Gamble, head of the Salt Gabelle, has left for Home by the Empress of Russia accompanied by Lady Gamble.

THE Association of Money Exchange shops in the French Concession has decided to issue a daily list of exchange rates, to which members must adhere, and also to fix the price at which their cigarettes and sundries are to be sold. Exchange shops in the International Settlement are to be invited to adopt a similar plan.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

Thursday's Historic Ceremony: Further Details of a Notable Building

On Thursday the foundation stone of the new building of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, was laid and it may be doubted whether any like ceremony has ever attracted greater interest. During these past months we have seen the old building demolished, and remembering that for so many years it was in its precincts that the financing of British enterprise in the country was carried on, there were natural feelings of regret at its passing. Since then has been witnessed the speeding up of work on the new structure, and we now look forward to the day when a veritable temple of finance will take its place.

The curiosity of the public has been frankly aroused by the preparations for the erection of the new building, especially as the site of the bank is the centre of daily activity. Towering cranes such as those which now break the sky-line have not been seen in this corner of the world before, nor, we fancy, have the same principles of workmanship been applied. For when material arrives on the Bund it is ready to be put in place. It has been prepared in a yard in Yangtsepoo, is brought up by motor lorry, and the giant cranes place it in position with an accuracy known only to modern machinery. All this has fascinated the public as few other works have done, and it is only natural that the final result is anticipated with satisfaction and eagerness.

AN EMBLEM OF BRITISH PRESTIGE.

It is in keeping with British prestige in China that foreigners and Chinese should look forward to the completion of what will be one of the greatest and most notable buildings in China. Well as the old Bank building served the needs of commerce in days gone by, it is recognized that the growth of these interests, speaking so eloquently of British enterprise and ability, require much more room to-day. Trade depression there will be from time to time, but the expansion of that commerce, so well founded by the first pioneers and carried on by their equally courageous and able successors, proceeds apace. Confidence in the future is well shown by the decision to erect such a building as the present, and it will be justified just as surely as the enterprise of the past has been.

There are many merchant houses of princely dimensions being erected in our midst, but the Bank building bears a special significance. To the Bank, merchants, both foreign and Chinese, have looked times without number for a lead in business policy, and in seasons of hardship they have turned to the Bank for encouragement and assistance. The record of financiers who have guided its for-

tunes has been great, including men of worldwide note, and one feels that that record is being fully maintained to-day.

NOTABLE PEOPLE AT THE CEREMONY.

Accordingly the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was imbued with a special interest and importance. Were there not the other factors which we have mentioned, the presence of so many distinguished people would have invested the ceremony with a degree of interest attaching to few events of like character. A gentleman of brilliant record in the diplomatic service—Sir Beilby Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B., H.M. Minister to China—performed the actual ceremony, and he was supported by others who have earned a notable place in diplomacy, the battle or the no less arduous field of commerce. For the names on the foundation stone are those of Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong; Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., one of the commanders at the Battle of Jutland and who also carried out work of enormous importance during the war; Mr. G. T. M. Edkins a leading merchant of Hongkong, who is chairman of the Bank; the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, chief manager of the Bank, whose work in liquidating German financial interests in China during the war was invaluable; and Mr. G. H. Stitt, who although he has only come recently amongst us, has proved himself a singularly able manager of the Bank.

THE NEW PREMISES

A Lordly Building

The final design for the building is of even greater dignity and beauty than the preliminary design. The style has been changed to Neo-Grec, and the pleasing result is due to correct scale and proportions rather than to the introduction of elaborate carving and sculpturing. The height from the pavement to the top of the parapet has not been changed, but the large central dome has been raised, and the height is now 180 ft. to the crown. The building is being faced with Hongkong granite, full height, on all the principal facades.

The main entrance to the bank is in the centre of the Bund facade and consists of three arches, each 11 ft. wide and 20 ft. high, approached by a flight of steps 62-ft. wide. The key stones of these three arches are crowned with heads representing Agriculture, the source of all wealth, in the centre, with Industry and Shipping on either side. The bronze arches will be filled with bronze gates of particularly fine design. Flanking the flight of steps will be pedestals with two bronze lions, which are being cast

from models prepared by Mr. Henry Poole A.R.A. Three revolving doors in bronze will give access to the entrance hall from the outer portico. These doors are set in glazed bronze screens.

SYMBOLISM IN THE ENTRANCE HALL.

The entrance hall is the principal feature of the interior; it is octagonal in plan, 52 ft. across, the shape of the dome spanning being of a novel design. It will be supported on eight detached Sienna marble columns with bronze capitals and bases. The spandrels between the arches and the walls below, and the whole dome above, will be in rich mosaic, the subjects being as follows:

Circular panel on ceiling:—Ceres, the Goddess of Plenty or Abundance; Helios the God of the Sun, and the horses and chariot with which he traverses the heavens; Artemis, the twin sister of Helios, the Goddess of the Moon, on her forehead the crescent: one half of the background Day, the other Night: Border, inscriptions from the Chinese classics.

Surrounding this panel are eight heraldic lions in gold, and geometric symbols in squares including the Swastika (good fortune) Solomon's Seal (wisdom), etc.

The signs of the Zodiac are placed in the following positions in the hall:—S. Aquarius; E. Taurus; N. Cancer and Leo; W. Libra and Scorpio; S.E. Pisces and Aries; N.E. Gemini; N.W. Virgo; S.W. Sagittarius and Capricornus. These are shown on a dark blue ground with wide gold borders.

BANKING CENTRES OF THE WORLD.

There are eight principal panels in the hall, the decorative motif of which is the banking centres of the east and west. These will be worked out on the following lines:—

London—Central figure of Britannia with trident and British lion. On the left a figure with the City arms. On the right, a symbolic figure of the Thames with model of a ship. The background will show the Houses of Parliament and St. Paul's Cathedral from over the river, while the heraldry employed will be that of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Paris—Central figure of the Republic and tablet inscribed "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." On the left a figure of the Arts with statuette. On the right, the city arms. Heraldry, the arms of the Republic and the fleur-de-lis. The background will show a view of the Seine and Paris, principally of the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

New York—Centre, Bartholdi's well-known figure of "Liberty enlightening the World." Left, Hermes, the promoter of social intercourse and commerce among

men, with his symbols, winged hat and caduceus. Right, the national arms.

Bangkok—Central figure symbolic of the jungles and forests of Siam. Left, a figure representing hewers of timber. Right, a figure symbolic of agriculture and rice cultivation. Heraldry, a white elephant on a red ground. Background, a temple at the mouth of the Chao Phya Menam River (the Mother of Waters).

Shanghai—Centre figure, Foresight or Sagacity with Sextant. Left, symbolic figure of the Yangtze-kiang. Right, shipping. Background, the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and the Custom House from the river.

Hongkong—Centre figure with British flag symbolic of its becoming a British Crown Colony in

1842. Left, figure of Commerce. Right, figure suggestive of the Canton River. Background, Chinese junk and view of Hongkong from the harbour.

Tokio—Centre, figure of Learning. Left, youth symbolic of Progress with national emblem—the rising sun—on shield. Right, Science, with scroll and compasses. Background, view of city from the sea.

Calcutta—Centre, the figure of Mysticism. Left, Philosophy. Right, Trade with scales, and heraldic shield with arms of the city. Background, the Hugli River, High Court, etc.

OTHER FEATURES.

On the eight spandrels between the arches and pilasters are likewise symbolic figures, the subjects

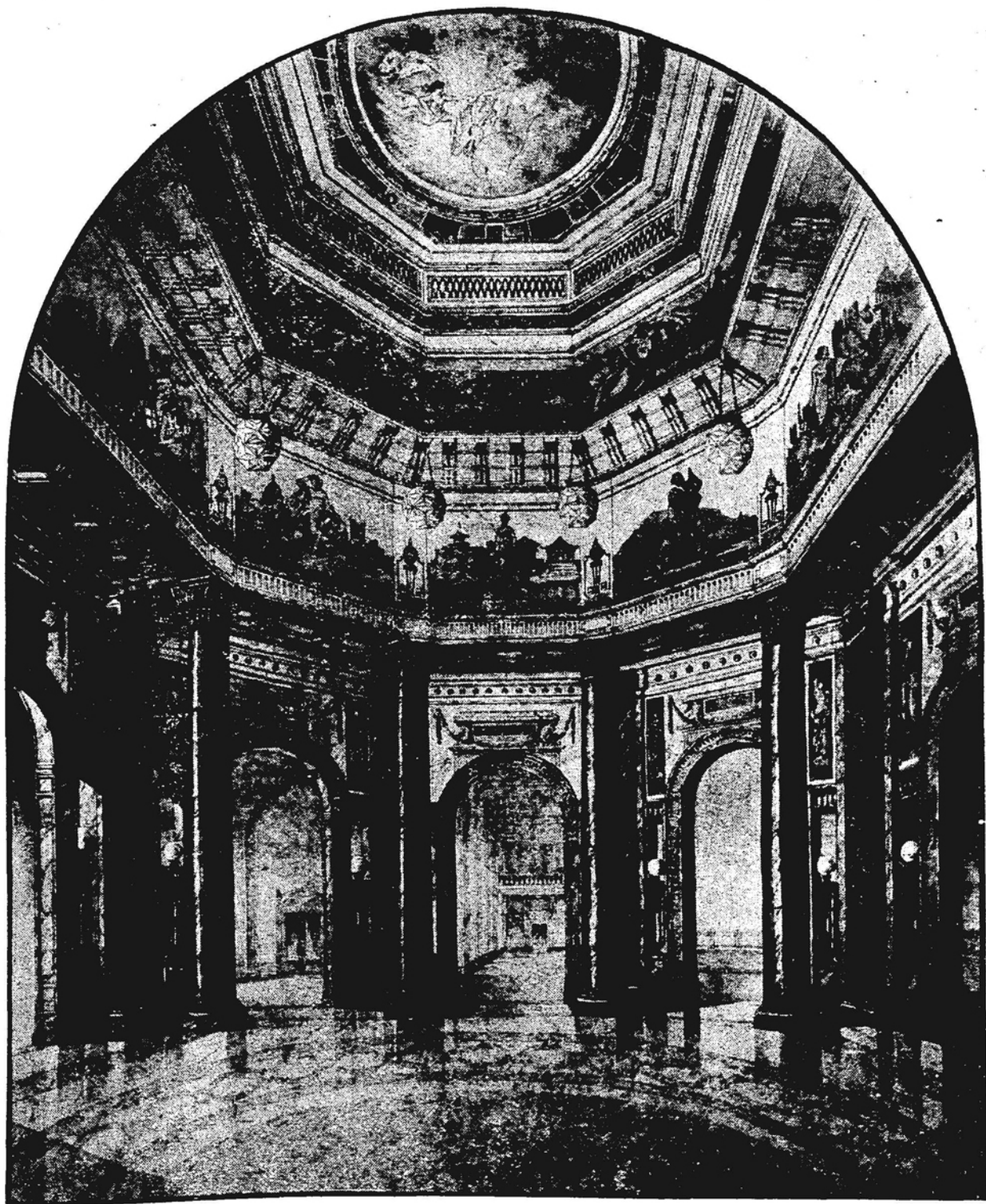
being:—Prudentia, Probitas, Historia, Aequitas, Temperantia, Justitia, Labor, Subtilitas, Fortitudo, Philosophia, Ordinatio, Fides, Veritas, Experimentia, Scientia and Sapientia.

The names of the principal branches of the bank are also shown and the dates of their establishment.

HOW THE ROOMS ARE ARRANGED.

Turning now to the arrangement of the bank premises. On the left of the entrance hall will be the brokers' room, manager's room, private office, book and telegrams, stenographers' room, etc. On the right the accountant, coupon room, etc. and safe deposit.

The main banking hall is reached by crossing the entrance hall. It consists of a very large hall,



A VIEW OF THE DECORATIVE EFFECT OF THE INTERIOR

21,500 sq. ft. in area with windows on two sides and large ceiling lights. Above this there is an outer light and provision for special protection from the sun in summer. The walls and columns will be faced with marble. The ceiling will be of fibrous plaster relieved by handsome bronze electric light fittings.

At the south end of the banking hall will be a marble staircase giving access to the mezzanine, where are planned the record room, stationary, telephone and changing rooms. At the north end of the hall there is a similar mezzanine making the hall symmetrical. Below the marble staircase at the south end of the hall there is another entrance to the bank on the Foochow Road. The counters will be faced with marble, finished on top with bronze grilles.

The Chinese banking hall is situated at the southwest angle of the building and provided with a separate entrance on the Foochow Road, but may also be reached from the main banking hall. The Compradore's office and private room are contiguous to the Chinese banking hall. The savings bank has a separate entrance on the Foochow Road frontage.

THE TREASURIES.

Treasuries are to be built at the northwest angle of the building with an observation corridor all round, giving storage for many million taels of silver. The doors will be of the latest fireproof pattern, and all the most up-to-date fittings for the protection of the treasury will be provided. In addition to the accommodation already mentioned there will be the shroffs' room, room for checking and packing sycee, room for despatch and receipt of chits, strong rooms for books, shipping documents, etc. and ample lavatory accommodation in convenient positions.

SUITES OF OFFICES.

The upper floors are designed as suites of offices, with four staircases and six electric lifts giving access to same. Other staircases are provided for coolies and escape in case of fire. It is of interest to note that the outer walls of the lavatories are in most instances set back from the main frontage, forming verandahs so planned that the ugly soil pipes and piping generally will not be seen and mar the appearance of the building. The roofs are flat with ventilating chamber below which will ventilate the building in summer by introducing a current of cold air.

The finish of the building has been very carefully considered, special attention being given to keeping down the cost of upkeep and obviating, as far as possible, any disturbance in the business of the bank by periodical re-decoration. The construction is as fire proof as it is possible to make it. Very little wood has been used. The windows will be of steel and bronze. The majority of doors on the ground floor will be of bronze also.

NOTES ON THE CONSTRUCTION.

The foundations presented many difficulties, owing to the nature of the soil in Shanghai. The loads in the treasuries will be variable; when full of silver the weight will be very great, but at times there may be only small quantities of silver stored. The weight of the central dome is also great. To provide against movement below these concentrated loads, piles 40 ft. long were driven, and to equalize the pressure on the soil as far as possible the remainder of the site has also been piled but with wider spacing between the piles. The foundations consist of a reinforced concrete raft, spreading the weight over the whole site. The main beams of this raft are 7 ft. deep.

The spans of many of the steel girders in the building are greater than commonly used in Shanghai, some of them being 52 ft. long. The superstructure is of steel frame construction with reinforced concrete floor slabs. The whole of the steel will be encased in brick work or concrete for protection against fire.

MODERN INNOVATIONS.

The most up-to-date system of ventilation and warming has been adopted for these premises. Fresh air will be drawn in at suitable points and washed by passing through a water stream. In winter this cleansed air will be warmed and pumped through a system of ducts into the rooms. The vitiated air will be drawn out through a separate system of ducts and discharged above roof level. The air in the building will be changed twice an hour during the winter and six times an hour during the summer. Ozone will be added to the air before it is pumped into the rooms. The offices on the upper floors will be warmed by a low pressure hot water system with the addition of exhaust ducts and fans which will ventilate the offices, the vitiated air being discharged above roof level.

The latest electric derrick cranes are being used to expedite the construction of the building. The steel jibs are 90 ft. long, and the four cranes are so placed that there is not a point on the whole site which cannot be reached by either one or other of them. Steel stanchions, girders, and material generally are brought alongside by motor lorries and lifted and placed in position by the cranes without noise or interference with the work on the site.

The bank when completed will be equipped with all the most practical features of modern buildings, the architects having made a special study of similar buildings in England and the United States before completing their plans.

THOSE DOING THE WORK.

No record of the building would be complete without reference to the architects and contractors. The architects are Messrs. Palmer & Turner, and in undertaking the construction of so great a building they resolved to introduce a

firm of foreign contractors in order to ensure the quality of the work and speed in carrying it out. This scheme, which would do away with the eternal sub-letting of contracts, etc. which is a commonplace of building work here, was worked out by Lt.-Col. M. H. Logan, M.C., head of the Shanghai Office of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, and it is due to his initiative that we have seen what are to China new methods of construction. The immediate work of design is in the hands of Mr. G. L. Wilson, P.A.S.I., while the contractors are Messrs. Trollope & Colls of London.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE

Within the Four Seas

All are Brethren

Shanghai weather would appear to be without respect for anything and thus it was that, on Thursday, on one of the greatest days in Shanghai's commercial history, rain poured down in torrents and in no small measure spoiled things. For the laying of the foundation stone of the magnificent new building of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the greatest of British commercial institutions in the Far East, can surely be called a great occasion. However, the scene of the ceremony had been covered in with a big matshed and, once inside, the guests certainly witnessed the proceedings in comfort. A dais had been erected at the back of the foundation stone, set in the wall facing the Bund, whilst walls and roof were draped with the British flag in all its scores of varieties as national and Colonial flag, shipping ensign, etc., and with the flags of the Allied nations.

The attendance, of course, was fully in keeping with the occasion and it would be hopeless to attempt to print the names of all present, for there must have been at least several hundred of Shanghai's business and professional men, with their wives; and it was simply the impossibility of providing the necessary seating space which prevented more invitations being issued, or more people being admitted. Amongst others, invitations had been extended to the Shanghai Municipal Council (Messrs. A. Brooke Smith, S. Fessenden, H. H. Girardet, Dr. S. A. Ransom, M. Benjamin, E. F. Mackay, H. G. Sinms, S. Sakuragi and H. A. Macintyre), whilst amongst those in the body of the hall one noticed Mr. E. C. Pearce and, besides other leading business men, the Rt. Rev. Dr. H. J. Molony, D.D., Bishop in Mid-China, the Rt. Rev. Dr. C. R. Dupuy, Bishop of Victoria, Colonel R. Marr Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gordon Lowder and Mrs. Stutley and Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Ivy. Possibly not the least interested people were the many influential compradores who had been invited.

Mr. G. T. M. Edkins, chairman of directors, was in the chair and the others on the platform were His Excellency Sir Beilby Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B., H. M. Minister, and Lady Alston, Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. B. M. Consul-General, and Lady Fraser, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., and Miss Duff. His Excellency Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, Miss Edkins. Rear-Admiral and Mrs. G. H. Borrett, Mr. A. G. Stephen, Chief Manager, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stitt, Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., and Mrs. Fox, Judge Skinner Turner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brooke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnstone, Major and Mrs. H. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Lowson, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, James, Mr. Chu Pao-san, General Ho Feng-ling, Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang, Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Captain Wu (representing Admiral Lang) and Mr. Chang Nieh-yun. The ladies of the party were presented with beautiful bouquets and the Municipal orchestra played selections after the ceremony.

The Minister drove up from the British Consulate in a car escorted by two very smart troops of mounted Sikh police troopers and, with the band playing the National Anthem, received a salute from a guard of honour composed of British infantry detachments of the S.V.C., under Major H. W. Pilcher, the units being from "A" Co., under Lieut. N. Mathieson, "B" Co., the Shanghai Scottish and the Customs Co., in charge of Capt. F. J. W. Melville, Lieut. W. A. Turnbull and Sgt.-Maj Marden, M. C., respectively. His Excellency, attended by Col. Marr Johnson, inspected the guard and was then conducted by Mr. Stephen to the dais.

MR. EDKINS' SPEECH.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Edkins, who said:—

On behalf of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation I

have great pleasure in welcoming Your Excellencies here to-day, also the many friends of the Bank of all nationalities who are present. It is a great compliment to the Bank over which I have the honour to preside, that H. M. Minister, Sir Beilby Alston, should come from Peking to lay the foundation stone of a building that will mark a new stage of the development of the Bank with the progress of this Settlement and its great trade, linked up as they are together; and that the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, Sir Alexander Duff, and the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Edward Stubbs, should also have made it convenient to be present. I am glad to see as an indication of goodwill and good feeling that so many of the public with whom the Bank has relations have honoured the occasion with their presence.

It gives all of us connected with the Bank pleasure to have with us to-day Mr. Vyvyan Dent, his son, and grandson, representing as they do the second, third and fourth generation of one of the founders of the Bank in 1865, Mr. John Dent.

The character of this gathering is a convincing testimony to the cosmopolitan relationships of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

A WITNESS TO SHANGHAI'S TRADE.

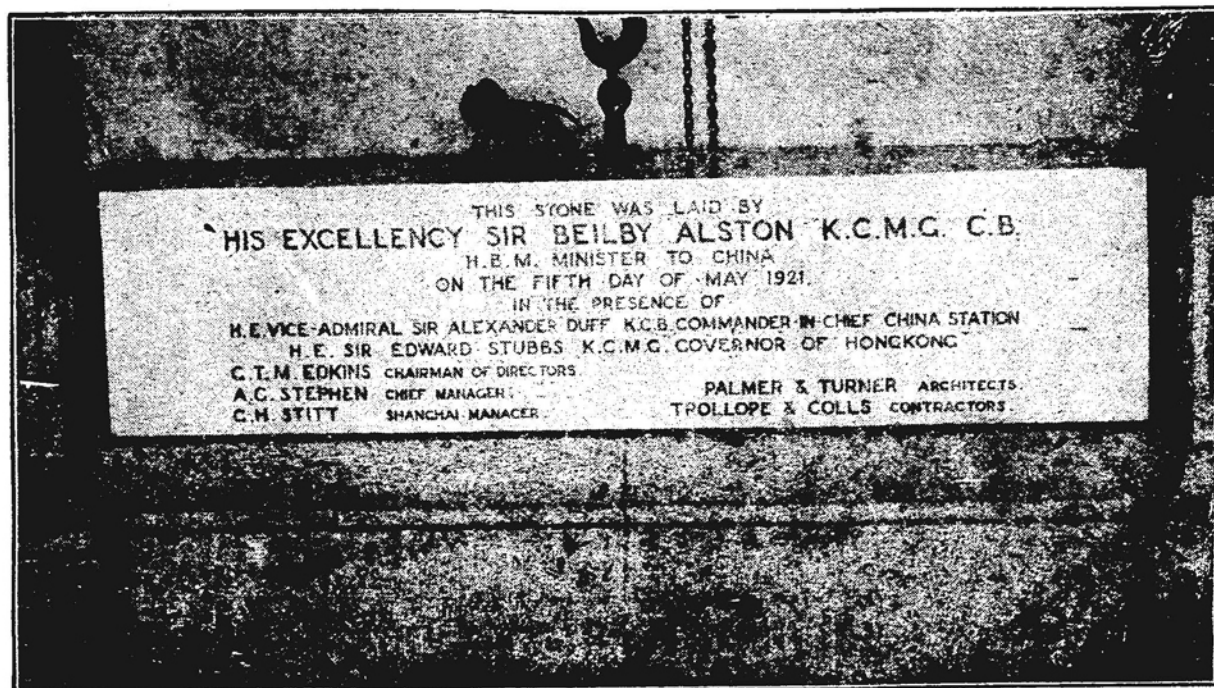
I will not unduly delay the ceremony, but this occasion is unique, and regarding you as friends of the Bank, I want to touch on the relationship of this new office to the personnel of the Bank as well as to the growth of Shanghai. A great Bank building is to be erected on this site, a building that will be distinguished even among the fine buildings that are springing up along the Bund. It will stand as witness to the expansion of the Bank's business in Shanghai, of the Bank as a whole, and of trade and industry in Shanghai and China. To an old Shanghaiander who comes and goes, the extension of industrial interests, with the adoption of larger and larger business buildings by Chinese and foreign-

ers alike, is ever marked. This new Shanghai is a lasting tribute to the business enterprise of the community, to the value of Chinese and foreign co-operation, and, by no means least, to the efficient and judicious government of the Settlements by the Municipal Councils and Court of Consuls.

Without the remarkable development of business and industry in Shanghai of the last 20 years this building would not have been planned, but apart from that it will be splendid testimony to the enterprise, business ability and judgement of the successive Chief Managers and staffs of the Bank from Sir Thomas Jackson onwards. It will form a link between the achievements of the past staffs with those of the present, and in this connexion I would like to record the tribute of the Board of Directors to Mr. Stephen, the worthy successor in a great managership to Sir Newton Stabb, to Sir Newton Stabb himself, and to their London colleagues, and to the fine staffs of the Bank in various commercial centres of the world. It is due to their joint achievements that the Bank's business now requires this new building worthy of its position in the finance of the East and of the commerce and industry of Shanghai.

HOPES OF FUTURE PROSPERITY.

We are passing through strenuous times; a wave of deep business depression is passing over the commerce of the world, touching us as well as our respective peoples at Home. But just as we see these fine new structures arising out of the old on the Bund so I believe we shall see trade and prosperity in China renewed and enlarged at no distant date, and before this new building will be ready for it. We have behind us and our enterprises the wonderful resources of China, with the industry and thrift of its great people, and working and co-operating with them there can be no doubt of the future. Throughout the past 10 years of political unrest



THIS STONE WAS LAID BY
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BEILBY ALSTON K.C.M.G. C.B.
 H.M. MINISTER TO CHINA
 ON THE FIFTH DAY OF MAY 1921.
 IN THE PRESENCE OF
 H.E. VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER DUFF K.C.B. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CHINA STATION
 H.E. SIR EDWARD STUBBS K.C.M.G. GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG
 C.T.M. EDKINS CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS
 A.C. STEPHEN CHIEF MANAGER
 C.H. STITT SHANGHAI MANAGER
 PALMER & TURNER ARCHITECTS
 TROLLOPE & COLLS CONTRACTORS

THE FOUNDATION STONE

Taken by Burr Photo Co.

and revolution and counter-revolution in China the inherent financial strength and resiliency of China as a whole have constantly asserted themselves, and I believe will continue to do so.

Before asking Your Excellency to lay the corner stone I will ask Mr. Stephen to speak, chiefly on the past history of the Bank in Shanghai and about the magnificent building that will soon occupy this site. (Applause).

THE CHIEF MANAGER.

Mr. A. G. Stephen, chief manager of the Bank, said:—Forty-five years ago a ceremony similar to this, but on a much more modest scale, took place near this spot and in due course a substantial brick building arose which has been the home of the Bank since that time till last year. For 10 years previous to that the Bank had been housed in an unpretentious building on the site now occupied by the Palace Hotel. At the outset it was considered a foolishness and an ostentation on the part of the Directors and management to erect a building so disproportionate in size to the requirements of the Bank, present or prospective. In a few years' time, however, it was found that no mistake had been made as to size, and as time went on adjustments had to be made, including the creation of a subsidiary office in Hongkew, to cope with the increasing business, until at last we were forced to consider making a clean sweep of the old building and making a fresh beginning if we meant to conduct our business with comfort and convenience to the public and to ourselves.

NO REPETITION OF MISTAKES.

Our predecessors 45 years ago, though they were no doubt able and far-seeing men, could not look far enough into the future and did not dream of the great developments awaiting this port and the trade of China generally, and, consequently, of the business of the Bank. We cannot blame them, but we have determined not to repeat their mistake if we can help it, and the building that will be erected here will dominate the Bund and will provide for our future requirements, as far as we can see, for ever and a day.

The building will be an indication of our faith in the future, in the future development of the trade of China, in the future of this port where we expect all nations will be allowed to trade peacefully for all time, and in the future of the Bank which we trust will always maintain its leading position here. We could never have achieved and we can never maintain that position if we did not possess, as I think we do, the goodwill of our neighbours, Chinese as well as foreign. We have gained that goodwill by our policy of assisting legitimate trade of all nations liberally and sympathetically, and by encouraging local enterprises to the best of our ability. That policy will be continued as long as the Bank exists.

TO FOSTER PEACE AND GOODWILL.

On the dome in the banking hall that will soon be erected near this spot, we are placing, in imperishable material, a saying from the writings of the sage Confucius—"Within the four seas all men are brethren." In an International Settlement like this, where all men have equal rights, the motto seems very appropriate. It is our earnest hope that the bank, in assisting the development of international trade, will contribute even a little towards fostering peace and goodwill among the nations of the earth whose trade reaches these shores (applause).

LAID IN THE FOUNDATIONS.

Lady Alston then came forward and the chairman said: "Lady Alston is kindly placing in the cell here records of present-day Shanghai."

Lady Alston placed under the stone the following:—

- 1 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$1 Note.
- 1 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$5 Note.
- 1 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$10 Note.
- 1 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$50 Note.
- 1 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$100 Note.
- 1 Bank of China \$5 Note.
- 1 Sycee Shoe.
- 1 Chinese Dollar.
- 1 Hongkong Dollar.
- 1 Mexican Dollar.
- 1 Yen.
- 1 20 cent Chinese money.
- 1 10 cent Chinese money.
- 1 5 cent Chinese money.
- 1 Copper cent.
- 1 Copper cash.
- 1 cash.

Copy of "North-China Daily News," May 5, 1921.

Copy of "Shanghai Mercury," May 4, 1921.

Copy of "Finance and Commerce," April 29, 1921.

Copy of "British Chamber of Commerce Journal."

Copy of "China Press," May 5, 1921.

Copy of "Hongkong Daily Press," April 27, 1921.

With a silver, ivory-handled trowel and a silver, ebony-headed gavel, supplied by Messrs. Lavers and Clark and presented by the architects (both implements inscribed as to the purpose of their use), Sir Beilby Alston then laid the stone, which was lowered into place without a hitch. His work was inspected by Sir Edward Stubbs and Vice-Admiral Sir A. Duff and Sir Beilby announced: "I declare this stone well and truly laid. Their Excellencies the Governor of Hongkong and the Commander-in-Chief have declared also that this stone is well and truly laid."

The stone bore the inscription, in chiselled gold lettering:—

This stone was laid by
His Excellency Sir Beilby Alston,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
H.B.M. Minister to China
on the Fifth Day of May, 1921
in the presence of

H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B.
Commander-in-Chief China Station
H.E. Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Hongkong
G. T. M. Edkins, Chairman of Directors
A. G. Stephen, Chief Manager
G. H. Stitt, Shanghai Manager
Palmer & Turner, Architects
Trollope & Colls, Contractors

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Sir Beilby Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B., H. M. Minister to China, then spoke. He said:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, our friends, Mr. Edkins and Mr. Stephen, have done me a great honour in inviting me here to-day to lay the foundation stone of the new home of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in Shanghai. It is also a privilege and a matter of great personal interest to me to have my name so permanently associated in this manner with the magnificent buildings which are to be erected on this spot.

BANK ASSOCIATIONS.

It happens that I am myself within a year or two of being contemporary with the original foundation of the Corporation itself in 1864, and for the past 30 years and more it has been my good fortune to have been connected with some of the most important international transactions of the Bank.

With the retirement of my very distinguished predecessor, Sir John Jordan, I am proud to think that there is no one in my service who can claim so many years acquaintance as myself with the prominent gentlemen who have directed the affairs of the Bank in London since 1890. My earlier recollections carry me back to Sir Ewan Cameron and Sir Thomas Jackson, and in later years those with whom I have been more closely connected are Mr. Townsend, Sir Charles Addis, and Mr. Hillier.

The growth and expansion of these new buildings are symbolical of the growth and expansion of British trade, not only in this great metropolis of international enterprise, but throughout the Far East, wherever the ramifications of the Bank extend. They speak volumes for the services rendered by the Corporation in fostering and assisting that trade and in so enhancing the prestige of the British Empire. As I came along the Bund this morning, I saw other splendid buildings, properties of British firms—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, the Glen Line, and the Chartered Bank—slowly raising, or about to raise, their heads proudly skywards. I feel sure you will agree with me that, in these days of trade depression all over the world, and not least in China, it is a source of pride and satisfaction to realize that all these buildings are convincing proof of the power and solidity of British commerce.

SERVICE TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

I do not forget that, in addition to and apart from the services rendered to British trade, the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has been the

pioneer of financial service to the Chinese Government, of which it continues to be the most representative channel.

The presence in our midst to-day of so many prominent and distinguished Chinese gentlemen testifies to their appreciation of this fact.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the greatest task before the world to-day is to cultivate friendship amongst nations. It is one of the few things really worth while. If we Britons, who should always remember that we are guests in this country, lived alongside our Chinese hosts on any terms but those of close friendship, we might well describe the situation as barbaric. Common sense, law, order, peace, everything, that is just and right, demands honour and fair dealing in our relations with the Chinese.

After that, co-operation is the keystone of all successful enterprise in China.

CHINESE AND ANGLO-SAXONS.

I have always had the greatest confidence in the future derived from co-operation of the Chinese and Anglo-Saxon races. Sharp as is the contrast between the energetic mentality of the Anglo-Saxon and the philosophic outlook of the Chinese, there is a strange likeness in the temperament of the two nations. It is still true that the word of the Chinese merchant is as good as his bond and we may hope that both nations have this in common, that they believe in a square deal. The Chinese understand the Anglo-Saxon much better to-day than they did 50, or even 20 years ago, and the Anglo-Saxon is slowly but surely recognizing the fine characteristics of the Chinese. My confidence in the future is encouraged by the splendid example given by so many British firms in Shanghai and elsewhere in China in bringing our respective nationals together and in their successful efforts to promote international societies which will cement the bonds which have happily so long existed between our two countries.

We all hope that these bonds will grow ever closer in the general interest of world stability and world peace.

A HIGH DESTINY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, on us is laid the high destiny of being interpreters and mighty smiths—interpreters to our own people of the qualities of the Chinese, and to the Chinese of the qualities of our own race, great qualities which each possess, however much they may be obscured occasionally in the eyes of the other by misunderstanding and misrepresentations—mighty smiths to forge the links of that mutual respect, confidence and understanding which shall at last bind the nations together in co-operation, to serve the cause of peace, and to win renewed prosperity for mankind.

With the laying of this stone the annals of the Bank enter upon a new era of continued usefulness in the sphere of co-operation, and of continued prosperity, we trust,

to all those connected with it. (Applause).

SIR EDWARD STUBBS'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Edward Stubbs said: Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel it is impossible for me, as Governor of Hongkong, not to say a few words on an occasion so important to the institution which is so important to us in Hongkong, that is, the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, so I need make no excuses for speaking on the subject. Relations between the Governor of Hongkong and the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank have always been of the most friendly nature and our associations have been very intimate in the past, are so in the present and I trust will continue to be so in the future. My memory hardly goes back so far as Sir Beilby Alston's, but for the last 20 years I have had considerable dealings with the Bank and have always found its representatives to be most helpful to the Government of Hongkong, with which the Bank has been intimately connected in many ways.

The Bank is incorporated in Hongkong and there are many things the manager cannot do without my approval and many things that he cannot do even with my approval which I think he should be able to do and I hope in a short time we shall be able to remove some of the difficulties which at present interfere with the Bank's operations. I personally am indebted to the various representatives of the Bank for their assistance in the past and also on behalf of my Government. They have always assisted in every possible way, without referring to the financial assistance which has been so freely given when we have been compelled, like many others, to call for an overdraft. I refer rather to valued advice which has always been freely at our disposal.

THE BANK'S VALUE TO HONGKONG.

I would mention also the deep debt of gratitude I owe to Sir Newton Stubb for his sound judgement and readiness to help in every way, which always were impressed upon me. It is a great pleasure to me to think that it was on my recommendation that His Majesty conferred a knighthood on him, not only for his services to Hongkong, but to British trade in China. I was also most fortunate in persuading, with some difficulty, his successor, Mr. Stephen, to accept a seat on my Council.

The list of directors which appears at the end of the programme contains the names of two other members of my Legislative Council and that fact alone shows how valuable the connexion between the Bank and the Government has been. Hongkong depends for its existence on British trade in China and all know that British trade in China depends to a very large and increasing extent on the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Therefore, it would seem to be a rather selfish wish to wish continued prosperity and success to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, but we do all wish that.

After this, champagne was passed

CHINESE ADVISORY BODY

Nominees Approved by Consular Body—Invitation to Attend Meeting of S. M. Council

On Thursday the Chinese press announced, with evident satisfaction, that the Consular Body has approved of the appointment of five Chinese advisors to the Municipal Council and that, everything having been completely settled, these gentlemen will begin their duties on the 11th instant.

We understand that the names of nominees were subject to the veto of the Consular Body, and the veto not being exercised, the Council has invited the five Advisors to attend its next meeting, to be held on the 11th instant, when they will be welcomed by the Chairman. The five advisors are: Mr. Sung Han-chang, Mr. David Z. T. Yui, Mr. H. Y. Moh, Mr. K. P. Chen, and Mr. Y. S. Ziar.

Mr. Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China, is a prominent banker and president of the Chinese Bankers' Association. He was formerly connected with the Chinese Telegraph Administration, the Postal Service, and Ministry of Finance. Mr. David Yui, general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. National Committee, has been prominently engaged in educational work. Mr. Moh is well known in commercial circles, and an expert in cotton and banking. Mr. K. P. Chen is also a banking specialist and one of the promoters of the Kiangsu Bank and the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, while Mr. Ziar is a leading Chinese barrister.

A member of the Chinese City police force who has been obtaining money from various people by extortion has been punished by having to parade daily outside their houses, as a preliminary to being deported to his native place.

FROM a statement made by a coolie who was on Thursday at the Mixed Court, charged with breaking into a godown in Broadway, it appears that the continual thefts of cargo of which complaint has been made are directed by a gang. The defendant told the police when arrested early on Thursday morning that he had been sent to the godown by two other men. A remand for one week was ordered, to enable the police to make further inquiries. For breaking into a godown situated at No. 18 Yuenfong Road and stealing a quantity of sugar another three coolies were each sent to prison for a month. One of the men entered the godown through a window at tiffin time, and was caught while handing sugar to his two accomplices. Mr. A. H. Oliver, a member of the complainant firm, said that recently large depredations had been made on the cargo in the premises.

round and the company drank continued prosperity to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

CHINESE LIFE AT HOME

Papers Given at American Woman's Club: Breaking Up a Household

Tuesday's programme at the American Woman's Club was in the hands of the Mother's Department and the subject "Phases of Chinese Home Life" was presented by Mrs. J. A. Ely, of St. Mary's School, Mrs. C. C. Chen, of Shanghai College, and Dr. Mary Stone.

Mrs. Ely described some of the ways in which Chinese life had manifested itself to her through the 200 little children under her care. To the listeners, it seemed, that she was bringing again a fresh manifestation of the fact that children are alike the world over because they are sincere. Many stories did, however, show the Chinese influence strongly as, for instance, that of the gift of a coffin as a token of high esteem and appreciation, and the pinning of a black and green ribbon on a departing teacher, black for mourning and green for the hope that she would return.

THE MERRY WIDOW.

One of the most interesting things she told was of the efficiency of certain Chinese girl students who, unassisted, produced a play in one week which was presented at the Olympic Theatre and netted \$1,200. Then the \$1,200 was utilized in the establishment of a free school for ragged children, an institution which is now running. An insight was given into Chinese life through the story of the child widow who was taken from the home of a cruel mother-in-law and who had become so happy in the school that she is now termed by the foreigners "the Merry Widow."

Mrs. C. C. Chen discussed the life of the Chinese, showing how easy and happy the lot of a Chinese young man has been compared to that of the Chinese girl. She described the way in which the youth of the nation is protected, clothed and educated, how he is furnished with a wife by his parents and then is at liberty to get another in case she does not bear him a child. She then explained the problems which have presented themselves with the coming of the westerners and their civilization and example.

SOME HOME.

Dr. Mary Stone, representing the Shanghai Women's Club, brought greetings from them and explained some of the ideals which they were trying to bring before the Chinese people of home, happiness built upon love, equality and understanding. She drew a picture of ancient times when it was considered very blessed for a family to live together under one roof for generation after generation, citing the instance of one family where the men only numbered 3,000 and cats and dogs were on good terms with one another and the home was so large that it was necessary to ride on horseback from the front to the back door to lock up

for the night. The peace of this household was so great, she said, that it was only broken down when a jealous magistrate sent priests of differing religions to start discussion and wrangling. In modern China, she said, the ideal of a happy home was very different, but the problem of making it so presented as many difficulties as it did in olden days.

MR. H. B. WARING'S CO.

"The Witness for the Defence"

There can be no question of the quality of Mr. H. B. Waring's Company, who opened at the Lyceum on Monday. The absolute silence which reigned during the scenes between Thresk and Pettifer in the second act and through the whole of the third showed how closely the audience were held. Miss Jeannette Sherwin as Stella Ballantyne played with supreme art, and her confession in the third act to Thresk was beyond anything one has seen in Shanghai for a very long time. It might be objected that she does not show early enough how much she is in love with Dick, but this would partly be the author's fault. As a whole it was an admirable piece of work which makes one look forward with pleasure to other parts Miss Sherwin is to play. Mr. Quatermaine as Thresk was what one imagines the author meant him to be. Successful barristers on the stage are not always quite convincing but Mr. Quatermaine we believed in thoroughly, in fact in the second act he took in the audience almost as well as he did Pettifer. He has a very pleasant easy manner and can show deep emotion without a trace of violence. Pettifer was excellently played by Mr. Christian Morrow, his cross-examination of Thresk being particularly able. As Stephen Ballantyne Mr. Frederick Annerley has an arduous part which he played with much finish. Mr. Frank Vosper's Dick Hazlewood was attractive and he carried off that awkward last scene with a quiet sincerity which much appealed to one. Mr. Wordley Hulse gave a very good account of the eccentric father, living entirely in a world of his own fantasy and not at all really touched by the tragedy about him.

"Mr. Pim Passes By"

Mr. Pim, who seems to have been always passing by, thus justifying the title of the play produced by the H. B. Waring Co. at the Lyceum Theatre, was a doddering old man who said little, but just enough to enable a good audience to listen to some remarkably fine lines and see some exceptionally good acting last night. The play itself was delightful and the acting of a standard rarely seen in Shanghai. Indeed it is more than a little difficult to decide which formed the better part of the evening's entertainment. If pride of place is to be given to

anyone, it is to Miss Jeannette Sherwin who gave a splendid reading of the difficult rôle of Mrs. Marden, a wife who is informed that her first husband is still living. The subsequent scenes which she goes through with her second husband, for the first is really dead after all, the shades of meaning she conveys in her capably handled voice, go a great way towards making the piece what it is. Mr. Chas. Quatermaine as her second husband was perhaps not quite so convincing, his lovemaking did not sound true at times. Mr. Christian Morrow, as Mr. Pim, played the old man to perfection and completely filled the part allotted to him. Mr. Waring was excellent as the juvenile lead, and Miss Madaline Grande as Dinah, George Marden's niece and ward, was as vivacious a young person in love as could be desired. The setting was beyond reproach and the company deserves every commendation for a most praiseworthy performance.

"The Merchant of Venice"

One is amazed that a travelling company can stage effectively a play that demands such a wealth of scenery and colour as "The Merchant of Venice." The Waring's presentation of it was as magnificent in this respect as anything yet staged at the Lyceum, and their acting left very little to be desired. Shakespeare in Shanghai fills the gallery, the pit and most of the stalls, he has little attraction for the dress circle and the boxes, and last night's house was no exception. It was a typical Shakespeare audience and thoroughly enjoyed the company's masterly production.

"The Choice"

There is a topical quality about Alfred Sutro's "The Choice" which may impair the permanency of the very good work he has undoubtedly put into it. Dealing with industrial post-war problems and the danger of sentiment entirely overruling common sense in the matter of business, sentiment arising out of the war, the play affords two splendid opportunities for a real actor and actress and Mr. Charles Quatermaine and Miss Jeanette Sherwin as the Rt. Hon. John Cordways and Lady Clarissa Caerlen respectively made the fullest use of the opportunities afforded them. As we have already remarked this company is far ahead of anything we have had out here for some considerable time past and the performance that these two very talented performers gave was quite above criticism. The whole play was delightfully rendered, and that was the verdict of a very good house.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Wang Pik-yi, m.d., daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Wang Ki-hing, of Shanghai, to Mr. Ho Wing-yuen, son of the late Sir Robert Ho Kai, k.c.m.g., and Lady Ho Kai, of Hongkong.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Ninth Annual Conference

The ninth annual meeting of the China Continuation Committee of the National Missionary Conference was begun in the Union Church Hall on Thursday and will be continued until the 10th instant. The Right Rev. Bishop Logan H. Roots, D.D., presided.

After the opening prayer offered by the Rev. Gilbert G. Warren, the following were elected to fill vacancies in the personnel of the Continuation Committee:—Revs. K. T. Chung, Tsau Szi-kai, T. C. Bau, T. T. Lui, Kung Teh-tsang, Chang Pao-tsu, Chen Chuen-sheng, G. W. Gibb, G. A. Clayton, P. F. Price, W. P. W. Williams, John Bly, R. O. Joliffe, James McWhirter, and H. B. Graybill, Bishop L. J. Birney, Drs. Henry Fowler and R. Y. Lo, Prof. Chung Wing-kwong, and Miss Y. T. Law.

On behalf of the executive committee, the chairman issued an invitation to the following and welcomed them to the meeting:—

Rt. Rev. C. R. Duppy, D.D., Bishop of Victoria; Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hodgkin, of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Society; Rev. G. F. Saywell, M.A., Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D., Bishop of the District of Shanghai and Chairman of the Conference Committee; Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D., Minister of the Community Church of Shanghai; Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A., Minister of the Union Church, Shanghai, and Prof. Paul Munroe, Ph.D., Dean of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City.

Mr. David Z. T. Yui, M.A., Prof. H. H. Kung, M.A., Mr. Peter Chuan, and Mr. Lindel Tsen were elected interpreters, and the minute secretaries were Rev. Shen Wen-ching and Mr. T. L. Teng (Chinese), and Dr. John Gowdy and Rev. C. E. Patton (English).

Bishop Roots, in an address, outlined the work of the Committee during the year and its relation to current movements. He noted the fact that this session was largely one of preparation for the approaching National Conference, and made mention of the conferences held in London and America.

Following the chairman's address, Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, secretary of the Continuation Committee, reported on the work carried on at the offices.

Devotions were then conducted by the Rev. Bishop L. J. Birney.

At the afternoon's session, Rev. Chong Ching-yi, D.D., Chinese secretary of the Continuation Committee, reported on the progress of the China-for-Christ Movement.

The following sub-committee were then elected:—

BUSINESS COMMITTEE:

Mr. Lindel Tsen, Chairman, Rev. G. A. Clayton, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Miss M. Wood, Bishop L. J. Birney, Dr. T. T. Lui, Dr. F. C. Yen, Dr. R. Y. Loo, Dr. J. T. Proctor and Dr. P. F. Price.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, Chairman, Mr. David Z. T. Yui, Miss Grace Coppock, Dr. J. W. Lowrie, Rev. W. P.

Chen, Dr. J. L. Stuart, Miss Ting Shu-ching, Dr. F. D. Gamewell, Rev. Hu Ting-chang, Rev. A. R. MacKenzie, Rev. R. O. Joliffe, Rev. T. Y. Kung, Rev. Li Hau-toa, Rev. Hsu Shin-yen and Mr. Chen Chuen-shen.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:

Dr. Frank Rawlinson, Mr. Peter Chuan and Mr. Chen Chuen-shen.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:

Rev. J. P. Bruce and Rev. Chu Hao-jen.

COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL ACCOUNT:

Dr. Henry Fowler and Rev. K. T. Chung.

To-day's session will be partly occupied by reports and on "New Thought" by Dr. T. T. Lui, of Peking University, Dr. R. Y. Lo, editor of the "Chinese Christian Advocate," and others.

It is reported that the International Missionary Conference will be held on June 22 to 28 inclusive in Switzerland and that delegates from China will be in attendance.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

"The Maid of the Mountains"

From the point of view of anyone who had seen the piece in London, "The Maid of the Mountains," as played at the Olympic Theatre on Monday suffered badly through having been treated very harshly with the blue pencil. Far too much of the pretty and funny play had been cut out. However, of the several things which made the play the great success it was, perhaps the music was the chief. Therefore, it gave the Bandman Company a great chance to prove themselves in this line. They succeeded admirably, Miss Dora Dolaro, in the name part and Mr. Eric Masters, as Beppo, in particular. Mr. Jack Crichton again starred as the comedy man, but there was so much of Laurie de Frece's original part cut out that he did not have anything like the opportunities he might have had. Still, it was in the main a good performance.

NEARLY 600 members of the Chinese Labour Corps who served in France returned to Shanghai by the M. M. S. Andre Lebon on Tuesday morning.

THE many friends of Miss Dorothy Craig, niece of Miss Elizabeth Craig, of Shanghai, will be interested to know that she was married at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, last week, to Mr. Dudley de Burgh Newcomb, of Hongkong.

THE "Shanghai Nichi Nichi" reports the arrest, at Osaka, of the proprietor of a Japanese restaurant in Hongkew who is alleged to have been engaged for some months past in the morphia and opium traffic. Quantities of these drugs to the estimated value of Y.20,000.00 are said to have been smuggled into Shanghai since November last, the method generally adopted being the inclusion of two or three small packets in a bale of 100 hemp sacks.

THE DASH TO THE POLE

Capt. Evans's Lecture

In the crisp phrases of a typical naval officer Captain Evans of H. M. S. Carlisle on Thursday told of that great struggle between man and nature in Capt. Scott's dash for the South Pole to a crowded house at the Lyceum Theatre. After a brief introduction by Mr. A. Brooke Smith the lecturer plunged into his subject with that characteristic simplicity which marked his every utterance—even that with which he ended his talk. There were no fine periods and rolling sentences, no elaboration of language to make his point more clear or his description more vivid, but through all his homely chat ran the burden of a great epic.

Tracts over which the feet of few have passed, sights which the eyes of as few have seen are interesting enough either when spoken about or viewed through the photographic art of Mr. Ponting. But when all this accompanies the stirring tale of a sublime intrepidity, and dogged endurance, when it is all rounded off with a heroic self-abnegation, it is no wonder that children and adults hung on every word that fell from the lips of a man who has lived through these things.

Those of us who have been fortunate to attend one or other of Capt. Evan's lectures have been privileged beyond countless others, for no printed page can ever convey the impressions that were created last night. The story of the dash through the dazzling white wastes of the Antarctic will live longer than records of the gallantry of spontaneity, as the steady perseverance towards the achievement of an ideal, and those who have heard this wonderful tale will ever treasure the memory of that one of a brave band who so worthily maintained the traditions of our race.

THIRTY-FIVE destroyers have, by order of the Secretary of the U. S. Navy, been ordered mainly from European waters to join the Asiatic fleet under Admiral Strauss.

MAGISTRATE Kuan, of the Mixed Court, has raised \$100 to be given to the families of the two Chinese detectives who lost their lives in the recent fight with robbers on Pakhoi Road.

THE death occurred on April 30 at his residence, at Kanagawa, Yokohama, of Mr. John Higginbotham, who has for some time carried on business as stockbroker. Mr. Higginbotham was for a number of years with the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., first in the silk department, where he was for a time assistant inspector, and later in the import department. In 1900 he started business on his own account as a share broker, and dealt extensively in Japanese bonds and shares, being among the first to introduce these to foreign investors.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHINESE PUBLIC OPINION.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I observe, in a leading article contained in the "Herald" of February 5, that you say I "scoff at the idea of an active public opinion in China, outside the Treaty Ports." May I point out that this statement is not borne out by anything which I have written on the subject? What you really mean, I think, is that I have scoffed (and still scoff) at the idea that Young China's political and intellectual activities constitute "an active public opinion" capable of representing the mind of the masses, and that I therefore regard their ready-made Republic as a snare and a delusion.

That there is, and always has been, a force of public opinion in China capable of expressing itself very clearly in case of need, none can deny. What I *do* deny is, that the nature and direction of that force (which is the fundamental spirit of China's civilization) can be suddenly and radically changed by a revolution, or, indeed, by anything but a slow process of evolution extending over many generations.

It is obvious that, during the turmoil of the past ten years, the influence of "western-learning," and all that goes with it, has spread fast and far among the class which rules, or aspires to rule, the country: nevertheless I venture to maintain that it is of its nature transient and exotic and that (as I wrote ten years ago) Young China ideals and projects of government are foredoomed, because "they involve the creation of a new social and 'political structure utterly unsuited to the character and 'traditions of the race; because it 'is contrary to all experience that 'a people cut off from its deep-rooted beliefs and habits of life, 'should develop and retain a 'vigorous national consciousness."

I firmly believe in the vigorous national consciousness of the Chinese people, and I also believe that, in due season, it will find its natural expression in "an active public opinion," which will relegate to silence and obscurity many of the fantastic phenomena which now disturb its vision and its peace.

I am, etc.,

J. O. P. BLAND.

Thatched House Club, London,
March 23.

NO DILUTION.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is pleasant to note that your Hangchow correspondent is not a prohibitionist. See his letter of March 17, in which he says "There is much spirit being put into the enterprise which we hope will not

be spoiled by officials throwing cold water upon it." I quite agree with him: a dash of water is all right, but even with the best spirits too much dilution is a mistake. But in these circumstances is it likely that the restaurant to which he refers will be a temperance one?

I am, etc.,

JOHNNIE WALKER.

Chungking, April 17.

MEMORIAL TO CAPT. PLANT.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to "Pyramid's" letter in yesterday's issue, may I suggest that the Sanyutung corner, at the lower entrance to the Ichang Gorge, would be a more suitable place for the proposed monument.

Very few visitors to Ichang climb Pyramid Hill but most of them make a trip to Sanyutung and a monument erected at the latter place would also be seen from all passing steamers.

There is another reason why, I think, Sanyutung corner should be selected. It is the gateway to Western China, the starting place of the wild and fascinating reaches of the Upper River to which Capt. Plant dedicated his life.

I am, etc.,

WAYFARER.

Ningpo, April 28.

MUNICIPAL SPENDINGS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Is it really necessary for the Heads of Departments of the Municipality to be sent tripping over the world in quest of information that we might hope from the pay we give them they might be in possession of, and, that they would keep their information up to date in their own interests, as the rest of us do, in their leisure time.

I notice that there are two paragraphs in the last issue of the Municipal Gazette re the conductor of the Band.

1st—Appointment confirmed as from April 1.

2nd—Special leave from April 20.

I believe this special leave is to go to Italy to buy instruments for the Band. How much is this trip going to cost the rates? and how much have the trips of the Electricity Commissioner and the Public Works Commissioner cost? I think we should know these items.

Is it not time we began to curtail our Municipal expenditure and differentiate as you, sir, suggested in your leader on Municipal Expenditure between "what we could do with and what we could do without." When we vote in millions we are apt to think that a few thousands do not matter, but it is the constant initiation of these new sources of expenditure that are making us all uneasy and mounting the budgets up. Each new innovation should receive the keenest scrutiny from the public and should be promptly vetoed if it

does not come under the heading "Things that we cannot do without."

I am, etc.,

RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, April 29.

THE FALL OF MAN.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The ninth edition of this work* was published in 1917 and Part II furnishes hints and suggestions "for the effective treating of the Old Testament in the light of the doctrine of Evolution."

The work is not argumentative, it is expository.

The position taken in this book is the result of a lifetime of scientific study: and its basis is "one of fact, rather than of orthodoxy."

Chapter IV.—Character and Freedom.—"We are here to become worthy of our origin, to develop a character and a will, to become ripe for freedom, power of choice—that is the dangerous gift that has been bestowed upon us as man."

"There came a time in the long course of evolution, when man realized that he was free—free to determine his own actions—when he realized that he knew good and evil, could discriminate between them, could choose the one and eschew the other, could feel instinctively the difference between right and wrong, and could exercise the power which was his. With that power, he rose to perceive the greatness—the greatness as well as the danger—of this gift of freedom, and realized for the first time his kinship, biologically with the animals, but psychologically with the gods.

Perception of this sublime power of conscious choice—a distinctive mark of humanity—must have first dawned upon some early genius of the race, incipient poet or seer, into whom the vivifying spirit was strongly breathed. Well may such a seer be called the *First Man*, for with that divine inbreathing man became a living soul."

"The period which succeeded this great inspiration is called 'The Fall' for man naturally proved as yet unworthy of the insight which had been vouchsafed to him: but it was the result of a *Rise*. It was the natural consequence of a rise in the scale of existence, a step upward in the path of development. But it is also called a *Fall*, because man tripped over the upward step. Having the power of doing wrong he utilized that power and fell. Thus entered *Sin*, the conscious doing of what we know to be wrong. Before that, men and women had been in a state of innocence, like the animals, a state of irresponsible, unknowing innocence out of which they must emerge into light and knowledge and sorrow, if a divine spirit were to be engrafted on the

animal stock, if they were to become conscious of a responsible personal identity."

I think it is unnecessary to quote further from this work in order to realize that Canon Barnes' assertion, about which such a storm has been raging, that the legend of Adam and Eve and the Fall of Man as narrated in the Book of Genesis is purely allegorical—is scientifically correct. "Reason and Belief" and "The Substance of Faith" by Sir Oliver Lodge are published in cheap and handy editions as also is his "Man and the Universe" and I strongly recommend them to seekers after truth.

I am, etc.,

VERITAS.

Shanghai, April 30.

*Sir Oliver Lodge's reconciliation of the Biblical narrative with the doctrine of Evolution.

Extracts from "Reason and Belief" by Sir Oliver Lodge.

FRENZIED FLY-NANCE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I don't know where flies go in the winter time, but according to "Everybody's Scrap-book of Curious Facts," a few deft blows on their re-appearance early in the spring may exterminate the species. The following is an extract.

"A fly lays four times during the summer, each time 80 eggs, makes	320
"Half of these are supposed to be females, so that each of the four broods produces 40; the first eighth, or the 40 females of the first brood, also lay four times in the course of the summer, which makes	12,800
"The first eighth of these, or 1,600 females, lay three times during the summer, making a total of	384,000
"The second eighth twice, or	256,000
"The third and fourth eighth at least once each	256,000
"The third eighth, or the 40 females of the second brood, lay three times, the product of which is	9,600
"One sixth of these, or 1,600 females, lay three times, or a number of eggs corresponding to	384,000
"The second sixth lay twice, or eggs to the number of	256,000
"The third sixth once, or	128,000
"The third eighth, or the 40 females of the third brood, lay twice, and produce eggs to the number of	6,400
"One fourth of these, 1,600 females, lay twice more, or eggs numbering	256,000
"The fourth eighth, or 40 females of the fourth brood, lay once and produce eggs numbering	3200
"Half of these, 1,600 females, lay once more and hatch flies to the number of	128,000
"Total progeny of a single fly in one summer	2,080,320

Such large families are a burden to the community, and should be discouraged. Apparently the remedy is "Kill your flies early."

I am, etc.,

T.

Shanghai, April 30.

NO PLAGUE AT CHEFOO.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Would you be kind enough to give publicity in your paper to the following:—

Notwithstanding that there have been persistent reports emanating from the Eastern News Agency and other sources, that cases, or suspected cases, of pneumonic plague have been found in Chefoo and also that infected cases have been carried from here to other ports, I wish emphatically to state that, while I am in touch with all parts, of both the native and foreign settlements, and carry out medical inspection on all steamers arriving from Antung, Takusan, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Tairen and Chemulpo, I have not yet discovered one single case in Chefoo.

I am, etc.,

WM. MALCOLM, M.D.,
Health Officer

Chefoo, April 30.

MADE IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We have from time to time in the hospitality of your appreciated columns heard of rent profiteers, etc., but it would seem that there are others. Recently I purchased some goods from the drapery department of a big Chinese store and was confronted with some articles "Made in Germany." Most people are aware that this is not a mark of quality. Personally the goods have a loathsome effect on me. However, what disgusted me most was the fact that those goods were offered at the current market price of American and British products. The art of camouflage is well known to the German, and what I do suggest is that such goods be clearly marked with the origin of the country of production.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Shanghai, May 5.

PEKING, May 2.—A message from Changsha states that the Military Governor of Hunan, Chao Hang-ti, has taken over the civil governorship concurrently with his present position.—Reuter.

The following comforting news for fire insurance people, about the condition of things in Tientsin, is culled from the "North China Daily Mail":—It would fare ill with those who have offices and godowns on or near the British Bund at present, were fire to break out. The way in which the British Bund and the approaches thereto have been dug up makes it impossible for the time being for fire engines to do very much, should fire start in the area mentioned. Were we fire insurance agents we would feel inclined to charge an extra premium on all risks in that vicinity until such time as the excavated area is restored to normal, although it might be considered unpopular by all affected.

COMPANY MEETINGS

BATU ANAM RUBBER ESTATES

Annual General Meeting

The eighth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at No. 103 Szechuen Road, on April 29, Mr. R. N. Truman presiding.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman said:—

The output for the year was 286,115 lbs., being considerably short of the original estimate, due to drought, shortage of tappers and restriction. The estimate for 1921 is 216,000 lbs. This, however, is only a provisional figure and may be reduced or increased according to the future condition of the market. The cost of production f.o.b. port of shipment, including duty and depreciation, was 1/2.94d., compared with 1/0.21d. in the preceding year. The higher cost is due to the enhanced price of all estate supplies, very heavy loss on rice supplied to coolies at below cost, recruiting expenses and increased wages of the Tamil labour force. Estimates for this year have been reduced to the minimum. The European staff consists of the manager and one assistant.

RUN AT A LOSS.

Even with the most drastic reduction, the estate is, with the present market price of rubber, being run at a loss. The sale of stock of 1919 rubber realized a profit of \$12,335.91 over the book cost and the sale of 211,272 lbs. of the output for the year under review realized 1/11.09d.; this high average was due to the forward sales made in 1919. No forward sales were made for 1921. With the completion of the six coolie lines, assistant's bungalow and extension to the coagulating shed, no further buildings should be required for some time. However, when we are on full tapping, an extension to the factory will be necessary. The water supply is a matter that will have to be considered when funds permit.

By to-day's mail we have been advised that the Johore Government have withdrawn the export duty on rubber as from April 16, 1921. This is a concession that will be greatly appreciated by owners of rubber estates in Johore.

Referring to the accounts, the nett profit for the year was Tls. 30,348.03, compared with Tls. 25,456.33 last year. The year's profit, together with Tls. 17,118.71 brought forward from last year, leaves Tls. 47,466.74, which the directors recommend shall be dealt with as follows:—To write off buildings and furniture, Tls. 6,134.53; to write off factory, plant and machinery, Tls. 2,793.91; to write off live and rolling stock, Tls. 170.02; pay commission to estate manager, Tls. 577.30; total, Tls.

9,675.76; leaving to be carried forward, Tls. 37,790.98.

THE FUTURE.

At the time of our annual meeting last year, the general opinion of those interested in the rubber industry was that 1920-1921 was going to be a good period for rubber. Unfortunately, the reverse has been the case and, for the moment, the outlook is not bright, but, as soon as trade revives, rubber will be wanted in ever increasing quantities, more particularly in the United States, which country consumes about 70 to 80 per cent. of the plantation rubber output.

No questions were asked and resolutions were carried unanimously, passing the report and accounts as presented; confirming the appointment of Messrs. L. E. Cann- ing and A. J. Welch as directors; and re-electing Messrs. R. N. Truman as a director and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews as auditors.

BUTE PLANTATIONS (1913), LD.

Annual General Meeting

The eighth annual general meeting of the Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd., was held on April 29, at the offices of the General Managers of the company. The directors present were: Mr. A. W. Burkill (in the chair) and Mr. A. K. Craddock, and the attendance represented 39,850 shares.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman said:—

The year's working resulted in a profit of Tls. 2,001.66 which, however, is entirely due to exchange adjustments.

The financial position as regards loans and sundry creditors is, I regret to say, no better than as shown in the previous year's accounts. Owing to delay in the issue of the new Government grants the transfer of the outlying areas sold could not be completed during the year, and the balance of proceeds of sale were not received before the end of 1920. A portion of the money has recently been paid and the balance will be collected shortly. The directors hope that these funds will be sufficient to cover the present loss on working until rubber improves to a figure over producing cost and thus obviate the necessity for further borrowing.

The progress made during the year under review may be regarded as satisfactory. The cost of production is higher by 1½d., the loss on rice and higher rates of pay accounting for this increase. Both these items will be reduced for the current year, as the control on rice has been lifted and the surplus of labour owing to present conditions will permit of lower rates of pay.

Every possible economy in the upkeep of the estate has been instituted and the management fully realizes the necessity for careful expenditure consistent with efficient

maintenance of the property. The company has supported the 25 per cent. reduction in output, advocated by the Planting Associations in Malaya and this is being effected by a conservative tapping of the older areas.

The foreign staff has been reduced to an absolute minimum and I take this opportunity of expressing the directors' appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Hawes and his staff.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were adopted.

SUA MANGGIS RUBBER COMPANY

Annual Meeting

The eighth annual general meeting of the Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday morning at the offices of the Secretaries and General Managers (Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co.) Mr. L. J. Cubitt presiding.

In his speech the Chairman said:—

The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1920, would under normal conditions have justified the recommendation of a 5 per cent. dividend, but as matters stand I need hardly say it behoves us to husband our resources to the last cent in the endeavour to carry the Company through the unprecedented difficulties with which the rubber producing industry is surrounded.

During 1920 we had both higher and lower prices than in 1919, but the average nett return per lb. for the whole year for all grades showed a difference of one cent per lb. in favour of the 1920 crop, while the all-in-cost was reduced by one cent, brought about by various fluctuations in details which are clearly shown in the report.

In viewing the results as shown in taels, it is important to give due weight to the factor of exchange. The 1920 accounts are converted at 49.8 against 38.3 and the cash items at 56 against 30 in 1919. One of the results of the higher rate is seen in the all-in-cost under the items of "Shanghai Charges" and "Depreciation."

In the case of the former the expenditure was practically the same in both years, but upon conversion into Straits currency a reduction of .013 is shown. Similarly though to a smaller extent, on account of the lower amount written off, all-in-cost benefits under "Depreciation." It is only fair to draw attention to this fact as without this exchange benefit, the all-in-cost would not have shown the reduction just mentioned but would have been slightly above the figure of 1919.

Unfortunately the rise in the Shanghai value of the Straits dollar comes at a time when by reason of the low price of rubber it means nothing to the investor as all the proceeds are required for current expenses on the estate, leaving no surplus for remittances, moreover, should it be necessary to supple-

ment from Shanghai the resulting loss would be very heavy. The bulk of the Company funds, as you see from the balance sheet, have been retained in the Straits and F.M.S. and we hope that the Shanghai portion may not have to be drawn upon.

I need hardly say that had your directors been able to forecast the present depression they would not have ordered the machinery for an up-to-date factory, but the order could not be cancelled when the time came and they had no option but to proceed with its installation.

The fixed assets have been written down to a conservative level and the liquid assets show Tls. 62,239.66 against corresponding liabilities of Tls. 45,678.27, or a surplus of Tls. 16,561.39.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were adopted.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCIATION

Shanghai Branch Formation

Mr. C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, was unanimously elected president of the Shanghai branch of the International Anti-Opium Association at a meeting held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday afternoon.

In the absence of Dr. F. C. Tong, the retiring president, Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, occupied the chair. Mr. Y. F. Linn acted as secretary.

Short addresses were delivered by Judge Lobingier, Mr. A. E. Blanco, and Mr. Wu Shan, former Vice-Minister of Justice for the Constitutional Government of the South.

It was decided that the meeting should send a telegram to the Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, asking him to try to secure modifications to the present foreign opium regulations so that the exportation from foreign countries of opium and other drugs into China might be stopped. Messrs. J. W. Crofoot and Y. F. Linn were appointed to draw up and despatch the telegram.

The executive committee was then elected with the following results:—Mr. C. C. Nieh, chairman; Messrs. C. T. Wang, C. S. Lobingier, M. Wilden, vice-presidents; Mr. Y. C. Tong, treasurer; Rev. Frank Rawlinson, English secretary; and Mr. Y. F. Linn, Chinese secretary. Other members of the executive committee are Dr. F. C. Tong, Dr. H. C. Mei, Dr. C. J. Davenport, Rev. Isaac Mason, Rev. J. W. Crofoot, Mr. Geo. A. Fitch, Mr. J. Whitised Dovey, Mr. E. S. Little, Mr. S. I. Woodbridge, Mr. G. McIntosh, Mr. E. S. Lobenstine, Mr. H. P. Sailor, Mr. J. A. Heal, Mr. S. S. Fung, Mr. Zee Vee-wai, Mr. Jabin Hsu, Mr. Lung Yue-cheong, Mr. Cheng Chun-sheng, Mr. Shao Jen-chieh, Mr. Sung Hsin-ching, and Mr. T. W.

Shen. After the gentlemen nominated had accepted their various positions, Judge Lobingier urged them not only to be nominal committee-men but to be active, to attend the meetings and to do everything possible to forward the work of the Association.

Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. Isaac Mason, G. A. Fitch, Shen Cho-wu, F. C. Tong, P. C. Chen, C. F. Li, Wu Shan, E. Box, C. S. Lobingier, Y. C. Tong, A. E. Blanco, J. C. Davenport, J. W. Crofoot, and others.

CHRISTIAN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Meeting of Association

The second annual meeting of the Association of Christian Middle Schools of East China was held last Friday at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Prof. E. H. Cressy presiding.

Reports on government recognition of Christian schools and the accrediting committee were read by Prof. E. H. Cressy, of Wayland Academy, Hangchow, and Miss F. M. Carneross, of Nanking. In the absence of the general secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, the chairman made an announcement concerning the coming of the educational mission representing the foreign mission boards of Great Britain and America.

The afternoon was taken up by the report of the executive committee on securing a secretary under a joint arrangement with the Y. M. C. A. for the development of a type of religious work for students more closely linked up with the work of the church, election of officers, the report of the treasurer, and a paper on "Agricultural education in the average middle school" by Prof. J. Lossing Buck, acting Dean of the Agricultural and Forestry Department.

The election of officers resulted: President—Prof. E. H. Cressy, Wayland Academy, Hangchow; Vice-Pres.—Prof. W. F. Wilson, University of Nanking; Secretary—Prof. J. R. Norton, St. John's University, Shanghai; Treasurer—Miss Lois Lyon, Union Girls' High School, Hangchow.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting

Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, North China branch, held at the Society's hall, No. 5 Museum Road, on Thursday.

The report of Dr. A. Stanley, the curator of the museum, stated that everything there was in good order. Before leaving for Home, he added to the museum his own collection of reptiles and amphibia of China.

Mrs. Ayscough's report on the library stated that the catalogue

had now been reprinted and they also had a complete card index, both by authors and book titles, with numerous cross-references. Additions had not been numerous, but they included some important works. Dr. Stanley, on his departure, added many of his books, including a number on natural history.

The treasurer's report announced a credit balance of \$1,887.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mr. Isaac Mason, the hon. secretary, reported that the Council met eight times and seven public meetings were held during the session. The membership now stood at 527. The Council had conferred honorary membership on three members, Dr. John Fryer, Prof. Paul Pelliot and their valued honorary librarian and contributor, Mrs. F. Ayscough. He concluded: "This is the fifth annual report which I have had the honour to present and, as I am resigning the secretaryship on leaving Shanghai, I wish to say that it has been a pleasure to serve the Society these five years, the more so because of the staunch support of fellow-officers and Councillors, whose interest in the work and welfare of the Society has been so well shown."

The reports and accounts were adopted, with the thanks of the members to the secretary, officers and other members of the Council for their work.

The following officers were then elected: President, Sir Everard D. H. Fraser; Vice-Presidents, Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D. and Mr. Samuel Couling, M.A.; Curator of Museum, Dr. C. Noel Davis; Librarian, Mrs. F. Ayscough; Assistant Librarian, Mrs. C. E. Maguire; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Hynes; Editor of Journal, Rev. Evan Morgan; Councillors, Messrs. V. Grosse, H. A. Wilden, Rev. Dr. A. P. Parker, C. Kliene, R. D. Abraham and Commander H. A. D. J. Gyles, R.N.; Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. D. Blackburn.

PEKING, May 2.—The colleges belonging to the Peking University are taking precautions against any repetition of the outbreak of fire which took place in the College of Literature a few days ago. Four of the College servants have been dismissed on suspicion of having been concerned in the outbreak. The Free Schools, attached to the University, have closed for a week.—Reuter.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the well-known Hongkong solicitor, left for Home by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia last week on retirement, after 28 years residence in the Colony. He came out in 1893 and was connected with the law business of Mr. H. L. Dennys, afterwards becoming a partner. The firm's name Dennys and Bowley has remained, although Mr. Dennys retired in 1900. Mr. Dennys was Crown Solicitor during the latter years of his connexion with the Colony, and Mr. Bowley succeeded him in that post until the rules forbade private practice together with the official position.

SPORT

SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING

OFFICIALS.

SCALES:—Messrs. G. H. Stitt, A. W. Burkill and H. E. Arnhold.

TELEGRAPHS AND NUMBERS:—Messrs. W. L. Merriman and P. W. O. Liddell.

PARI-MUTUELS AND SWEEPS:—Messrs. H. H. Read and W. L. Merriman.

JUDGE:—Mr. C. G. S. Mackie.

ASSISTANT JUDGE:—Mr. P. A. Cox, O.B.E.

TIMEKEEPER:—Mr. W. G. Pirie.

HANDICAPPER:—Mr. F. Milner.

STARTER:—Mr. W. B. O. Middleton.

ASSISTANT STARTER:—Mr. I. Tuxford.

FIRST DAY.

Monday, May 2, 1921.

After a steady drizzle during the early morning, the public anticipated a postponement of the Race Meeting, but at a special meeting of the Stewards of the Race Club, held shortly after eight o'clock, it was decided that the races should be held. In view of the probabilities, there was no question but that this was the proper course, especially in view of the engagements of prominent members of the community during the latter portion of the week.

Had the Meeting been postponed, from day to day, it would have clashed with the ceremony, already arranged, for Thursday, in connexion with the laying of the foundation stone of the new premises of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Despite the disappointing weather, and conditions during the earlier portion of the day's racing, there was a very good attendance, demonstrating the keen interest which has been shown in the main events of the meeting. Until the tiffin interval there was a steady downpour of rain, but in the afternoon the sky became clearer and the ensuing races were held in fair weather; naturally, however, on a very heavy course.

During the interval after the third race, the Stewards of the Race Club entertained several prominent guests to tiffin, including, Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., H. M. Minister to Peking; Sir Reginald E. Stubbs, Governor-General of Hongkong; Sir Everard D. H. Fraser, H. M. Consul-General in Shanghai; Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B.; Paymaster Commander Hugh Miller, D.S.O.; Commander G. B. Hartford, D.S.O.; Capt. E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O.; Lieut.-Commr. J. H. B. Tower, D.S.C.; Lieut.-Commr. A. G. B. Wilson, D.S.O.; and Messrs. G. T. M. Edkins, A. G. Stephen, E. Gordon Lowder, Major H. P. Keswick, Messrs. H. P. White, John Johnstone, H. Baker, A. D. Bell, E. C. Pearce, G. H. Potts, C. R. Burkill, W. G. Pirie, W. B. O. Middleton, F. Middleton, F. Milner, T. A. Clarke, N. L. Sparke, and W. R. Lemarchand.

Although the heavy course might have been expected to upset form

to a very considerable extent, this did not prove altogether to be the case, as in most of the races the winning and placed ponies were well supported in the pari-mutuels, and as a matter of fact the highest dividends of the day were \$120.80 on Victoria and \$68 on Golden Rod. On his recent performances of last half-miles and final quarters, The Oriole must have disappointed many supporters in the Cathay Cup, and The Hawk also failed to qualify for the Champions in his venture in the Criterion Stakes. The Curlew, however, emphasized recent performances in training gallops by winning the race for the Kiangsu Cup in very easy style. In the Cathay Cup it was anticipated that Old Bill, the favourite for the Champions, with conditions in his favour, would qualify for the big event, and the fact that he was unplaced must have been a surprise to his supporters. On the other hand, it was not generally expected that Silver Streak would go so well in such conditions, but he created a surprise in winning fairly easily by a length and a half from Rio Negro, with San Juan third, and Old Bill fourth.

In the Pou-ma-ting Cup, Kempston led from start to finish; and in the Griffins Plate Mr. Johnstone, on Blazing Corn, won very easily from Silver Idol. By taking third place, Le Lunatique created one of the surprises of the meeting.

A new feature of the meeting was the introduction of an indicator, worked by levers from the judges' box, to inform the public immediately of the placings of the first three ponies to pass the winning post. This system, invented by Messrs. H. Mousley and S. Webb, of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, proved very successful, and will doubtless be appreciated for the fact that it will displace the slower system of fixing numbers in the frame by hand.

Details of the racing are as follows:—

1.—THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS SCRAMBLE.—For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting.—Half a mile.

lb.
Messrs. Stephen and Stitt's grey Tarnished Silver (Mr. J. K. Brand) 155—1
Mr. Toeg's grey Oxus (Mr. Knoll) 155—2
" John Peel's grey Mutton Culetts (Mr. Johnstone) 155—3
Also ran:—The Lapdog (Mr. Sleep), Sympathy (Mr. Bauld), Wild Love (Mr. Springfield), The Ranger (Mr. Smart), Silver Joss (Mr. Sweeting), Mainstay (Mr. Hill), Sanfarien (Mr. Harper), Pip-Squeak (Mr. Dalgarno), Westinghouse (Mr. Crokam).
Time, 1 min. 02½ sec.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—For all China ponies.—One mile.

lb.
Mr. Day's grey Shenkoland (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 158—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches. The Hawk (Mr. Hill) 155—2
Mr. Wakelam's grey Marlow (Mr. Springfield) 158—3
Also ran:—Pilgrim (Mr. Harper), Wilson (Mr. Knoll), Jet (Mr. Bremner), Quebec (Mr. Bauld), Co-Insurance (Mr. Crokam), Tyneside (Mr. Wulleumier),

The Wise Bird (Mr. Sweeting), Fighting King (Mr. J. K. Brand), The Ptarmigan (Mr. Sleep), Kewiki (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Dalgiesh), Putney late Rupee Bill (Mr. White), Irish Stew (Mr. Johnstone).
Time, 2 min. 12½ sec.

3.—THE GRIFFINS PLATE.—For Griffins of this Meeting.—Three-quarters of a mile.

lb.
Mr. John Peel's grey Blazing Corn (Mr. Johnstone) 155—1
Messrs. Stephen and Stitt's grey Silver Idol (Mr. Burkill) 155—2
" J. Bendin & M. Speelman's grey Le Lunatique (Mr. Knoll) 158—3
Also ran:—Canimiop (Mr. Crokam), Golden Rule (Mr. Bremner), Jason (Mr. Bauld), Gilbert (Mr. Springfield), Wee Mac (Mr. R. W. Wingrove), Silver Alloy (Mr. Sweeting), Sir Rupert (Mr. Hitch), Instow (Mr. Dalgiesh), White Briar (Mr. Dalgarno), Mohar (Mr. Sleep).
Time, 1 min. 37½ sec.

4.—THE CATHAY CUP.—For all China ponies.—One mile and a quarter.

lb.
Mr. John Peel's grey Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 152—1
" Powhattan's brown Rio Negro (Mr. Springfield) 155—2
" Rosenfeld's grey San Juan (Mr. Crokam) 155—3
Also ran:—Belted Will (Mr. Hitch), Old Bill (Mr. Bremner), Sir Lamerock (Mr. Bauld), Churchill (Mr. Knoll), Rouble (Mr. Sleep), Tatouillard (Mr. Wulleumier), Strathcarron (Mr. Wingrove), The Joy Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand), The Oriole (Mr. Hill), Langaza (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Hallow E'en (Mr. Dalgarno), Wellington (Mr. Harper).
Time, 2 min. 52½ sec.

5.—THE POU-MA-TING CUP.—For Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile.

lb.
Mr. Slogger's black Kempston (Mr. Dalgarno) 158—1
" Sethump's grey Tommy Lad (Mr. Harper) 152—2
" F. S. Gibbing's ches. Half Moon Bay (Mr. Johnstone) 152—3
Also ran:—Golden Gate (Mr. Bremner), Western Wave (Mr. Springfield), Strathalpin (Mr. Crokam), The Falcon (Mr. Hill), Sir Roland (Mr. Knoll).
Time, 2 min. 18½ sec.

6.—THE HART LEGACY CUP.—For all China ponies.—Half a mile.

lb.
Messrs. C. and H. White's p'bald Victoria (Mr. Bauld) 149—1
Mr. Robson's roan The Dancing Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 155—2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Heron (Mr. Hill) 158—3
Also ran:—Ah Mee (Mr. Johnstone), Wild Escapade (Mr. Springfield), Triumph (Mr. Knoll), Strathfarrar (Mr. Wulleumier), Harvestland (Mr. Dallas), Struma (Mr. Liddell), Devonport (Mr. Smart), Greyhound (Mr. Harper), Waterloo (Mr. White).
Time, 1 min. 01½ sec.

7.—THE JOCEY CUP.—For China ponies that have never won a flat race, all Subscription Griffins of this Meeting and those Subscription Griffins of the Autumn 1920 Race Meeting that have not won more than flat races.

One mile and a quarter.
lb.
Mr. W. A. Dalgarno's dun Djemnah (Mr. Caarten) 159—1
" Risk's grey Liability (Mr. Hine) 150—2
" Dem's grey Seignas (Mr. W. R. Wingrove) 160—3
Also ran:—Lusterlo (Mr. Eastwood), Kahala (Mr. Liddell), Nyanza (Mr. Toeg), Sapper (Mr. Smart), Giant Killer (Mr. Hitch), Little Tich (Mr. Moses), Mountebank (Mr. Ian Beith), Automo-

bile (Mr. R. S. Dallas), Bobstay (Mr. de Zutter), Shekel (Mr. Berube), Blackwing (Mr. Manley).
Time, 2 min. 55½ sec.

8.—THE KIANGSU CUP.—For all China ponies.—One mile and three-quarters.

lb.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's skew The Curlew (Mr. Hill) 152—1
Mr. Hellenic's ches. Ajax (Mr. Knoll) 158—2
" McBain's ches. Golden Knob (Mr. Bremner) 155—3
Also ran:—Sidelight (Mr. Hitch), Colinton (Mr. Johnston), Mekon (Mr. Bauld), Guldberg (Mr. Crokam), Trustland (Mr. Dallas), Kailan (Mr. Sweeting), Mazurek (Mr. Dalgarno), King's Cross (Mr. Dalgiesh).
Time, 4 min 07½ sec.

9.—THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—For Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

lb.
Mr. McBain's grey Golden Rod (Mr. Dallas) 152—1
" Robson's ches. The Copper Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 158—2
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's grey The Kingfisher (Mr. Hill) 155—3
Also ran:—Thomas à Beckett (Mr. Harper), Wild Thyme (Mr. Springfield), Silvaplana (Mr. Wulleumier), Tangiers (Mr. Bremner), Greenstone (Mr. Moon), Sir John (Mr. Ezra), Beauty Prince (Mr. Bauld).
Time, 2 min. 55½ sec.

10.—THE SPRING SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN STAKES.—For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile.

lb.
Mr. M. Speelman's grey Zaandam (Mr. Knoll) 155—1
" Arcwin's grey Le Moet (Mr. Johnstone) 158—2
" W. S. Jackson's bay Stancliffe (Mr. Dalgiesh) 155—3
Also ran:—Wild Love (Mr. Springfield), The Ranger (Mr. Smart), Seasnipe (Mr. J. K. Brand), White Hall (Mr. White).
Time, 2 min. 22½ sec.

11.—THE HONGKONG PLATE.—For China ponies that have never started in a flat race prior to January 1, 1921.—Seven furlongs.

lb.
Mr. Liddell's black Darkey (Mr. Bremner) 155—1
" Robson's ches. The Baby Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 152—2
Messrs. C. and H. White's p'bald St. Pauls (Mr. White) 158—3
Also ran:—Bird of Passage (Mr. A. No. Dallas), Baycroft (Mr. Sweeting), Adventurer (Mr. Hitch), Cascade (Mr. Ezra), Sir Colin (Mr. Knoll), Silverwing (Mr. R. W. Wingrove).
Time, 2 min.

SECOND DAY,

Tuesday, May 3, 1921.

Derby Day of the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting opened not too pleasantly, as there was a leaden sky which foreshadowed rain. Shortly before 7 a.m. a steady drizzle began, which lasted, off and on, until the conclusion of the first race. Thenceforward, however, the Clerk of the Weather was generously kind, and the remaining 10 races were run on a drying track in fair but dull weather. Throughout the day the attendance was good, and the sporting instinct was apparent from the number of chances taken in pari-mutuels and sweeps.

The opening event—the Chukaza Cup—attracted a field of 14, and The Hawk was made a strong

favourite. It was not until there had been five false starts, that the white flag was dropped, and when half the distance had been covered, the race became a battle between The Hawk, Redskin and Greyhound, the first named winning by a head in a very close finish.

The Race Club Cup, two miles, was practically a duel between Ajax and King's Cross, in which the former easily gained the upper hand in the last half-mile.

For the Derby there were 13 starters and, despite recent adverse reports, Half Moon Bay was a good favourite, with Golden Rod second and Kempston third in demand. That the public was well informed was evident from the time that the half-mile post was reached, the field then being strung out with the favourites in the lead. Half Moon Bay won in easy style from Golden Rod, who finished well ahead of Kempston.

A similar number of ponies faced the starter for the Mongolian Plate, in which Le Moet, a very hot favourite, came through his field in the last furlong to win by three lengths from the penalized Tarnished Silver.

In the Siccawei Cup, Old Bill, always a public favourite, justified anticipations by winning by many lengths from San Juan, Rouble coming in a poor third.

In the Grand Stand Stakes, however, though The Baby Bird was a strong favourite, he had to go "all out" to beat Canimiop by half a length for first place, with The Falcon only another half length away in third place.

In the Shanghai Stakes, Guldberg took charge from the start and proved his worth in a field of this class in winning very easily from Seabird.

On paper, the Spring Cup gave every appearance of an open race, but Mr. Dalgarno, on One-of-them, made every post a winning post, and by winning by two lengths from Mountebank, rewarded his supporters with a dividend of \$146.20.

For the Spring Cup, Silver Idol and Blazing Corn were made very strong favourites. The Idol, however, proved a false god, and though Blazing Corn ran well up to his form of the first day, his penalty proved too much for him and he had to be content with second place to Seignas, beaten by three-quarters of a length.

In the Tientsin Plate, Co-insurance, running well up to last meeting's form, won comfortably by a length and a half from Tyneside. The latter was poorly patronized in the pari-mutuels, and those who supported him for a place were rewarded with \$145.60 for each \$5 expended.

The 11th race, for Subscription Griffins, attracted only four starters, all of which were backed, with Stancliffe a good favourite. The last named had the race in hand during the final quarter-mile and secured a popular victory by a margin of a length and a half from Zaandam. Wild Love was a poor third, many lengths away.

Details of the racing are as follows:—

1.—THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—For all China ponies.—Three quarters of a mile. lb.

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches. The Hawk (Mr. Hill) 155—1
Mr. Fash's ches. Redskin (Mr. Dalglish) 150—2

Messrs. Eastwood and Harper's grey Greyhound (Mr. Harper) 155—3

Also ran:—Wild Escapade (Mr. Springfield), Triumph (Mr. Knoll), Jet (Mr. Bremner), Quebec (Mr. Bauld), The Dancing Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand), Harvestland (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Struma (Mr. Liddell), Kewiki (Mr. Hitch), Devonport (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Victoria (Mr. White), Marlow (Mr. Crokam).
Time, 1 min. 39½ sec.

2.—THE RACE CLUB CUP.—For all China ponies.—Two miles. lb.

Mr. Hellenic's ches. Ajax (Mr. Knoll) 158—1

Messrs. C. and H. White's dun King's Cross (Mr. Dalglish) 158—2

Mr. C. Knight's grey Sidelight (Mr. Hitch) 150—3

Also ran:—Liability (Mr. Crokam).
Time, 4 min. 49½ sec.

3.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—For Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a half. lb.

Mr. F. S. Gibbing's ches. Half Moon Bay (Mr. Johnstone) 152—1

.. McBain's grey Golden Rod Mr. A. N. Dallas) 152—2

.. Slogger's black Kempston (Mr. Dalgarno) 155—3

Also ran:—Golden Gate (Mr. Bremner), Tommy Lad (Mr. Harper), Nelson (Mr. Knoll), Silvaplana (Mr. Willeumier), Strathalpin (Mr. Crokam), The Copper Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand), The Kingfisher (Mr. Hill), Beauty Prince (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Instow (Mr. Dalglish), St. Pauls (Mr. White).
Time, 3 min. 33½ sec.

4.—THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting.—Three-quarters of a mile. lb.

Mr. Arcowin's grey Le Moet (Mr. Johnstone) 158—1

Messrs. Stephen and Stitt's grey Tarnished Silver (Mr. J. K. Brand) 160—2

Mr. Moregold's grey Mainstay 11 (Mr. Hill) 153—3

Also ran:—The Lapdog (Mr. Sleep), Sympathy (Mr. Bauld), Oxus (Mr. Knoll), The Ranger (Mr. Smart), Seasnipe (Mr. Springfield), Westinghouse (Mr. Crokam), Bobstay (Mr. Harper), Sanfarien (Mr. Eastwood), White Sub (Mr. White).
Time, 1 min. 42½ sec.

5.—THE SICCawei CUP.—For all China ponies.—One mile and a quarter. lb.

Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill (Mr. Bremner) 152—1

.. Rosenfeld's grey San Juan (Mr. Crokam) 155—2

.. Rennik's grey Rouble (Mr. J. K. Brand) 147—3

Also ran:—Churchill (Mr. Knoll), Tatouillard (Mr. Willeumier), Automobile (Mr. R. S. Dallas), Langaza (Mr. Hitch).
Time, 2 min. 51½ sec.

6.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—For Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter. lb.

Mr. Robson's ches. The Baby Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 152—1

.. L. Straetmans' black Canimiop (Mr. Crokam) 150—2

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's black The Falcon (Mr. Hill) 153—3

Also ran:—Thomas à Becket (Mr. Harper), Golden Rule (Mr. Bremner), Wild Thyme (Mr. Springfield), Giant Killer (Mr. Hitch), Greenstone (Mr. Moon), Sir John (Mr. Ezra), Sir Roland (Mr. Knoll), Blackwing (Mr. Wingrove), White Briar (Mr. White).
Time, 3 min. 0½ sec.

7.—THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—For all China ponies.—One mile and a half. lb.

Capt. Bahnsen's cream Guldberg (Mr. Crokam) 153—1

Mr. Robson's grey Seabird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 158—2

.. Powhattan's brown Rio Negro (Mr. Johnstone) 151—3

Also ran:—Mekon (Mr. Bauld), Trustland (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Shekel (Mr. Bernube), Hallow E'en (Mr. Dalgarno).
Time, 3 min. 32½ sec.

8.—THE SPRING CUP.—For China Ponies that have never started in a flat race prior to July 1, 1920.—One mile and a quarter. lb.

Mr. R. W. Wingrove's roan One-of-them (Mr. Dalgarno) 158—1

.. W. Lent's grey Mountebank (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 150—2

.. M. O. Springfield's grey Tadworth (Mr. Springfield) 156—3

Also ran:—Coat-of-Arms (Mr. Johnstone), Darkey (Mr. Bremner), Baycroft (Mr. Knoll), Western Wave (Mr. Hitch), Strathcarron (Mr. Wingrove), Little Tich (Mr. Eastwood).
Time, 3 min. 0½ sec.

9.—THE SCURRY STAKES.—For Griffins of this Meeting. Seven furlongs. lb.

Mr. Dem's grey Seignas (Mr. Crokam) 155—1

.. John Peel's grey Blazing Corn (Mr. Johnstone) 162—2

Messrs. J. Beudin and Mr. Speelman's grey Le Lunatique (Mr. Knoll) 158—3

Also ran:—Northman (Mr. Moon), Jason (Mr. Bauld), Sapper (Mr. Smart), Bird of Passage (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Gilbert (Mr. Springfield), Wee Mac (Mr. Dalgarno), Cascade (Mr. Ezra), Silver Idol (Mr. Burkill), Silver Alloy (Mr. Hill), Mohur (Mr. Sleep), Chihli King (Mr. Hitch).
Time, 2 min. 0½ sec.

10.—THE TIENSIN PLATE.—For all China ponies.—One mile. lb.

Mr. Risk's grey Co-insurance (Mr. Crokam) 150—1

.. Belinda's bay Tyneside (Mr. Willeumier) 150—2

Messrs. Potts and Hayim's grey Fighting King (Mr. J. K. Brand) 150—3

Also ran:—Belted Will (Mr. Hitch), Lusterlo (Mr. Manley), Pilgrim (Mr. Harper), Ankle Deep (Mr. Johnstone), Wild Impulse (Mr. Springfield), Wilson (Mr. Knoll), Nyanza (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Adventurer (Mr. Bremner), The Wise Bird (Mr. C. R. Burkill), The Heron (Mr. Hill), The Ptarmigan (Mr. Sleep), Struma (Mr. Dalgarno), Devonport (Mr. Smart), Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Dalglish), Waterloo (Mr. Bauld), Putney (Mr. White).
Time, 2 min. 17 sec.

11.—THE PEKING STAKES.—For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting. One mile and a quarter. lb.

Mr. W. S. Jackson's bay Stancliffe (Mr. Dalglish) 155—1

.. M. Speelman's grey Zaandam (Mr. Knoll) 160—2

Messrs. Jackson and Sparke's grey Wild Love (Mr. Johnstone) 149—2

Also ran:—White Hall (Mr. White).
Time, 3 min. 04½ sec.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, May 4, 1921.

After two days of unpleasant weather, there was a welcome change on Wednesday morning, with bright sunshine and a warm southerly breeze. If any complaint could be made about the weather, it would have been to the effect that it was too warm. The course was drying quickly throughout the day, and times were far better than during the first two days of racing. The attendance also must have beaten all previous records, for all stands, as well as the lawns, were thronged, and the numbers of shares taken in pari-mutuels and cash sweeps were far in excess of those of previous meetings.

In the first race of the day, Wilson qualified for the Champions, winning easily by three lengths from Irish Stew, with Tyneside a rather poor third. In the Rubicon Plate Tangiers made his maiden appearance, but after showing prominently during the race, had to be content with second place to The Kingfisher, with Tommy Lad in third position. In the Pari-mutuel Stakes, Churchill made most of the running until challenged at the Monument by Colinton and Seabird. Then The Oriole took command of the field and finished an easy winner by four lengths from Colinton, with Seabird another length away in third place.

After the tiffin interval, a field of nine ponies faced the starter for the Racing Stakes and Kempston was made a strong favourite, with The Baby Bird next in demand. Kempston led the field, with Baycroft in close attendance, until the last furlong, and in a splendid finish Baycroft just got the verdict by a short head. For the Yangtze Cup Fighting King was very heavily supported, and though he never showed prominently in the early stages of the race, in which Wellington made most of the running, he came well through the field after the Monument was passed and easily stalled off San Juan's challenge, to win by four lengths, Sir Lamerock finishing in third place a long way behind.

In the Nanking Cup, of three-quarters of a mile, The Wise Bird was prominent from start to finish, and eventually won by two lengths from Marlow, with Greyhound third. In the race for the Foochow Cup, Canimiop, second favourite, was always in the van and in a good finish passed the winning post half a length ahead of Golden Rule, with The Falcon third, two lengths away. For the Amoy Cup, the two winners, Stancliffe and Zaandam, met, each carrying a penalty of 5 lb., and in a splendidly contested finish Stancliffe gained the verdict by a head, these two ponies passing the post many lengths ahead of Mainstay II.

For the Champions Sweepstakes there were 12 starters, and Silver Streak and Shenkoland divided favouritism, with Old Bill and The Hawk also very well supported. For three-quarters of the distance Victoria and Djemnah set the pace, with Silver Streak, Old Bill

and Wilson lying very well up. After the half-mile post was passed, Old Bill went into the lead, with Wilson, The Hawk and Silver Streak close on his heels. Old Bill was first into the home straight, followed by The Hawk, Silver Streak and Shenkoland, and then gradually increased his lead until at the winning post he was three lengths ahead of Silver Streak, with The Hawk another two lengths away in third place, Shenkoland fourth, Wilson fifth and The Oriole sixth.

In the race for the Swatow Cup Strathalpin went out with the lead and was not seriously challenged until rounding the bend for home. Cascade then made his effort, but failed by half a length to catch the leader. In the last race of the day, for Subscription Griffins, Oxus and Tarnished Silver were prominent during the first half-mile, but in the final quarter the favourite, Le Moet, came through in splendid style to win by a couple of lengths from Tarnished Silver, while Pip Squeak, one of the outsiders of the race, beat Oxus out of third place.

Details of the racing are as follows:—

1.—THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE.—For all China ponies.—Seven furlongs.

lb.
Mr. Toeg's ches. Wilson (Mr. Knoll) 147—1

Mrs. John Johnstone's skew Irish Stew (Mr. Johnstone) 150—2

Mr. Belinda's bay Tyneside (Mr. Wulleumier) 155—3

Also ran:—Lusterlo (Mr. Hitch), One-of-Them (Mr. Dalgarno), Wild Escapade (Mr. Springfield), Jet (Mr. Hill), Strathfarrar (Mr. Crokam), The Dancing Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand), Kewiki (Mr. Sleep), Greyhound (Mr. Harper), Waterloo (Mr. White).
Time, 1 min. 53½ sec.

2.—THE RUBICON PLATE.—For Griffins of this Meeting.—One and one quarter miles.

lb.
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's grey The Kingfisher (Mr. Hill) 155—1

Mr. Liddell's grey Tangiers (Mr. Bremner) 153—2

.. Sethump's grey Tommy Lad (Mr. Harper) 152—3

Also ran:—Giant Killer (Mr. Springfield), Beauty Prince (Mr. Bauld), Sir Colin (Mr. Knoll), White Briar (Mr. White).
Time, 2 min. 54½ sec.

3.—THE PARI-MUTUEL STAKES.—For all China ponies.—One mile and a half.

lb.
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches. The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 150—1

Mr. N. L. Sparke's grey Colinton (Mr. Johnstone) 153—2

.. Robson's grey Seabird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 158—3

Also ran:—Sidelight (Mr. Hitch), Churchill (Mr. Knoll), Shekel (Mr. Berube).
Time, 3 min. 25½ sec.

4.—THE RACING STAKES.—For China ponies that have never started in a flat race prior to January 1, 1921.—One mile and a quarter.

lb.
Mr. Liddell's bay Baycroft (Mr. Knoll) 150—1

.. Slogger's black Kempston (Mr. Dalgarno) 156—2

.. Powhattan's brown Rio Negro (Mr. Springfield) 160—3

Also ran:—Ankle Deep (Mr. Johnstone), Silvaplana (Mr. Wulleumier), Darkey (Mr. Bremner), Mountebank (Mr.

A. N. Dallas), The Joy Bird (Mr. Dalgliesh), The Baby Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand).

Time, 2 min. 47½ sec.

5.—THE YANGTZE CUP.—For all China ponies.—One mile.

lb.
Messrs. Potts and Hayim's grey Fighting King (Mr. Hill) 155—1

Mr. J. Rosenfeld's grey San Juan (Mr. Crokam) 155—2

.. Toeg's dun Sir Lamerock (Mr. Bauld) 150—3

Also ran:—Belted Will (Mr. Hitch), Pilgrim (Mr. Harper), Wild Impulse (Mr. Springfield), Triumph (Mr. Knoll), Rouble (Mr. Sleep), Tatonillard (Mr. Wulleumier), Strathcarron (Mr. Moon), Kailan (Mr. Sweeting), Wellington (Mr. Dallas), Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Dalgliesh), Putney (Mr. White).
Time, 2 min. 09½ sec.

6.—THE NANKING CUP.—For China ponies that have started in at least two races of three-quarters of a mile or over at this Meeting.—Three-quarters of a mile.

lb.
Mr. Robson's grey The Wise Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 153—1

.. Wakelam's grey Marlow (Mr. Hill) 158—2

Messrs. Eastwood and Harper's grey Greyhound (Mr. Harper) 155—3

Also ran:—Quebec (Mr. Bauld), Adventurer (Mr. Springfield), Little Tich (Mr. Eastwood), Struma (Mr. Dalgarno), Kewiki (Mr. Sweeting), Devonport (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Seignas (Mr. Crokam), Redskin (Mr. Dalgliesh).
Time, 1 min. 35½ sec.

7.—THE FOOCHOW CUP.—For Griffins of this Meeting that have started in at least two races of three-quarters of a mile or over.—One mile and a quarter.

lb.
Mr. L. Straetman's black Canimiop (Mr. Crokam) 155—1

.. McBain's grey Golden Rule (Mr. Bremner) 153—2

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's black The Falcon (Mr. Hill) 152—3

Also ran:—Wild Thyme (Mr. Springfield), Sir John (Mr. Bauld), Sir Roland (Mr. Knoll), St. Paul's (Mr. White).
Time, 2 min. 48 sec.

8.—THE AMOY CUP.—For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile.

lb.
Mr. W. S. Jackson's bay Stancliffe (Mr. Dalgliesh) 163—1

.. M. Speelman's grey Zaandam (Mr. Knoll) 160—2

.. Moregold's grey Mainstay II (Mr. Hill) 158—3

Also ran:—Wild Love (Mr. Springfield), Westinghouse (Mr. Hitch), Bobstay (Mr. Harper).
Time, 2 min. 14½ sec.

9.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—For China ponies, winners at this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

lb.
Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill (Mr. Bremner) 152—1

.. John Peel's gr. Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 152—2

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches. The Hawk (Mr. Hill) 155—3

Also ran:—Shenkoland (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Co-insurance (Mr. Crokam), Djemnah (Mr. Dalgarno), Victoria (Mr. White), Wilson (Mr. Knoll), Half Moon Bay (Mr. J. K. Brand), Golden Rod (Mr. Springfield), Ajax (Mr. Bauld), The Oriole (Mr. Dalgliesh).
Time, 2 min. 40½ sec.

10.—THE SWATOW CUP.—For Griffins of this Meeting that have started in at least two races of three-quarters of a mile or over and that have not won a race.—Nine furlongs.

lb.	
Mr. J. F. Macgregor's dun	
Strathalpin (Mr. Crokam)	147-1
„ Allan's grey Cascade (Mr. Hill)	153-2
„ Yelnam's ches. Beauty Prince (Mr. Bauld)	153-3
Also ran:—Thomas à Beckett (Mr. Harper), Golden Gate (Mr. Bremner), Sapper (Mr. Smart), Le Lunatique (Mr. Knoll), Gilbert (Mr. Hitch), Western Wave (Mr. Springfield), Greenstone (Mr. Moon), Wee Mac (Mr. Dalgarno), Silver Idol (Mr. C. R. Burkill), White Briar (Mr. White).	
Time, 2 min. 28½ sec.	
11.—THE NEWCHWANG CUP.—For Subscription Griffins of this Meeting that have started at least twice.—Three quarters of a mile.	
lb.	
Mr. Arcowin's grey Le Moet (Mr. Johnstone)	163-1
Messrs. Stephen and Stitt's grey Tarnished Silver (Mr. J. K. Brand)	160-2
Mr. Jacksted's Black Pip Squeak (Mr. Moon)	153-3
Also ran:—The Lapdog (Mr. Sleep), Sympathy (Mr. Bauld), Oxus (Mr. Knoll), The Ranger (Mr. Smart), Sea-escape (Mr. Springfield), Sappharion (Mr. Eastwood), White Sub (Mr. Harper).	
Time, 1 min. 36½ sec.	

CRICKET

Australian XI Opens on Leicestershire

London, April 30.

The Australian cricketers opened their tour at Leicester to-day with a match against Leicestershire. Glorious weather prevailed, and the attendance numbered some 9,000 spectators. Leicestershire batted first, and were dismissed for 135, thanks mainly to the deadly bowling of McDonald, who took eight of their wickets for 41 runs.

On the Australians going in, their first wicket fell cheaply, but thereafter Macartney and Bardsley batted until stumps were drawn for the day, when the Australian total stood at 243 runs for one wicket. Macartney, by masterly cricket, had then 140 to his credit, and Bardsley, who gave a really sound display, had scored 97, both being not out.—Reuter.

SMASHING DEFEAT OF LEICESTER.

London, May 2.

In fine weather, and before an attendance numbering some 6,000, the Australians resumed their first innings in their match against Leicestershire which opened at Leicester on Saturday.

Bardsley and Macartney brought their scores up to 109 and 177 respectively, the latter in a sparkling all-round display hitting 20 boundaries. When the score stood at 430 for seven wickets (Gregory contributing 78) the Australians declared their innings closed.

Leicestershire in their second innings scored 142, Sharp topping the individual scores with 56. The Australians thus won by an innings and 162 runs. Scores:

Leicestershire, 1st inns.	136
Australians, 1st inns.	430
for 7 wickets; declared.	
Leicestershire, 2nd inns.	142

POLO, GOLF AND TENNIS.

London, May 2.

Sport in Great Britain this summer has a strong international flavour. Besides the Australian cricketers and the American polo team, a crowd of American golfers are arriving to compete in the amateur and professional championships, and the stream of lawn tennis players from abroad continues.

The latest achievement of the American invaders is in the final round of the amateur tennis—i.e. royal tennis, not lawn tennis—championship at Queen's Club, wherein Cutting beat C. W. Bruce, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. The winner will meet Baerlein, the holder, on Wednesday.—Reuter.

HOME RACING

The 1,000 Guineas

London, April 29.

The following is the result of the One Thousand Guineas, run at Newmarket to-day:

Bettina	1
Petrea	2
Pompadour	3

Twenty-four ran. Won by a length and a half, three-quarters of a length separating second and third.

Starting prices: 33 to 1 Bettina; 33 to 1 Petrea; 7 to 1 Pompadour.—Reuter.

THE 2,000 GUINEAS.

London, April 29.

The following is the result of the Two Thousand Guineas, run at Newmarket to-day:—

Craigianeran	1
Lemonora	2
Humorist	3

Starting price: 100 to 6 Craigianeran; 100 to 7 Lemonora; 3 to 1 Humorist.

Twenty-six ran. Won by three-quarters of a length; the same between second and third.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS

Davis Cup Teams

London, April 30.

The British Isles Davis Cup team selected for the match against Spain to be played on the hard courts at Hendon during the last week in May is as follows: W. C. Crawley, L. Lycett, A. R. Kingscote and M. Woosman. Spain will be represented by Jose Alonso, M. Alonso, A. Flaquer and Count Gomar.—Reuter.

HENDON FINALS.

London, April 30.

The tennis finals at Hendon to-day gave the following results:—Singles:—B. Norton (from South Africa) beat Gordon Lowe, 2/6; 6/3; 10/8; 4/6; 6/3.

Miss Ryan beat Miss Kemmis-Betty, 6/2; 6/2.

Doubles:—J. Wheatley (a South African) and von Braun (a Swede) beat Gordon Lowe and Sir George Thomas, 6/3; 6/4.—Reuter.

Scoring in the Cricket Championship

London, May 2.

The Marylebone Committee has finally decided that the system of scoring points in the County Cricket Championship will be the same as last year, namely, five points to win, the side leading in first innings of a drawn match scoring two points and their opponents nothing.—Reuter.

A British Bull-fighter

London, May 2.

A message from Gibraltar states that a British subject, under the pseudonym of Don Carlos el Irlandes was carried in triumph by the crowd in the arena at Linea, Spain, after killing two bulls with two sword-thrusts following upon a wonderful display of agility with the red cloak.

It appears that he was a clerk in the employ of the Eastern Telegraph Company, named Leonard Trimby, who was tired of hearing the Spaniards boast that no British could possibly equal the skill and courage of the Spanish bull-fighter. He entered the arena stipulating that his fees were to be given to charity. Trimby was born at Cawnpore.—Reuter.

THREE young British aviators who served in the war have arrived in Peking in the interests of Vickers & Co. They are: Messrs. A. C. Campbell Orde, C. R. McMullin and W. F. Jones.

A new coal field containing an immense quantity of smokeless coal, some of it equalling the best grades mined elsewhere in the world, has been discovered in Shantung, and is to be worked immediately by a company which employed Chinese and foreign engineers in the exploration. A Chinese business man, is now organizing a company with \$500,000 capital to develop the field, says the Chinese Press.

A signal honour has just been paid by the French Republic to Count Ladislas Jezierski, chief manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. According to a telegram received in Shanghai on Wednesday he has been created an officer of the Legion of Honour by the French President. This news will be received with the utmost interest all through the East where Count Jezierski is well-known, and his friends in Shanghai will join with us in offering our congratulations. Count Jezierski has been with the Russo-Asiatic Bank for many years, and his first acquaintance with Shanghai was in 1902. Ten years ago he returned, coming from Tientsin to take up the position of chief manager, in which capacity he has since acted. During the war he did yeoman service for the cause of the Allies, and his work in its financial and charitable aspects will always be remembered. At present Count Jezierski is in Paris, but expects to return at the end of the year.

Special Articles

IS MAN A FAILURE?

Sermon Preached in the Union Church, Tientsin, by the
Rev. C. E. Darwent, M. A., on April 24.

*Gen. I. 27. "And God created man in His own image." And
Gen. II. 7. "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the
ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and
man became a living soul."*

Here are the two accounts given in Genesis of the creation of man. The one emphasizes the higher divine side of human nature; there is something of God in him. The other passage dwells on the physical element in him; he is made of the dust of the earth. And so he is. And all our troubles and problems in regard to human nature arise out of the enormous difficulty of getting these two elements to work harmoniously together. That indeed is the problem of religion. Now, unless I am much mistaken, this beautiful and hopeful account of man's origin given in Genesis is under a cloud to-day. I have always read every book that I could get hold of on the origin of man, and the reading of them has had a tendency towards depression of the spirits.

Man, as he is now, is held to have slowly evolved out of a brutal state, much like that of the animals; and the whole impression made is to reduce man in importance, to bring him down to a lower level. And it is likely enough that some, at least, of the prevailing indifference to Christianity is due to the idea that it makes too much of man, that it is hardly likely that a divine Saviour was needed to bring him into harmony with God. I ask you tonight to consider a point of view which lifts man up again. What I believe is that man, as geology seems to show, is not so old a creature. He is comparatively recent. If so, great and comforting conclusions can be drawn from it.

GEOLOGY'S STORY.

Let us first consider those revelations of geology and anthropology, which created such consternation to our grandfathers. Man has existed on earth, we are taught, hundreds of thousands, if not millions of years. Here is one statement of it; "We may take the lower limit of brain capacity in modern living races as 1,000 c. c." To reassure this audience, I will admit, that you have the 1,300 c. c. of civilized man. Then this author goes on to say, "From what we know and from what we must infer of Eoanthropus and the Neanderthal man and of modern man, we had reached the human standard in size of brain by the commencement of the Pleistocene period. The Pleistocene and Pleistocene periods cover a period of about 1,000,000 years. That period seems to represent the antiquity of

man." All this is based on the discovery of what look like the remains of men in strata of remote geologic times. They are the remains of men, at all events of a sort. We will pass by the ape-man of Java, for they have got only the top of his skull and some teeth and I don't think much can be made of such scanty remains.

But there is the Heidelberg man and especially the 20 specimens of the Neanderthal man. They have as skeletons, "a narrow head, retreating foreheads, thick frontal ridges above the eyes, powerful jaws and teeth," the jaw tending to protrude. Rather fearful persons they must have been, so that one is glad they have died out. Dentists would have had their work cut out to deal with their teeth. Then there is the Gibraltar skull, low and narrow; and the Cro-Magnon race of men, with "high forehead and shapely chin" and others. In Jersey the remains of these men have been found 40 ft. deep. The flint implements of these ancient people have been found everywhere.

They bore the rigours of the great ice-age and got through it. Perhaps the most interesting things in all the world to see are the drawings and paintings of geologic animals, the woolly rhinoceros and others, in caves in Spain and France. The latest discovery is that of the Piltdown skull in the south of England. It is a wonderful story. The land has risen and sunk again and again from and into the sea, since these people lived, and as an anthropologist says "dined off the woolly rhinoceros." They had ornaments too; for it is a queer commentary on man's inveterate love of ornamenting himself that often he ornamented himself before he dressed himself.

Now all this has been used to show that man is only a natural creature like the animals. He is just the result of a long evolution, for hundreds of thousands of years. There is no "image of God" in him; fundamentally he has developed as the horse and other creatures have done. David was wrong when he said man is "only a little lower than the angels." So we are brought down to a low level, and the inference is that religion has put too high a value on man.

ARCHAEOLOGY'S REPLY.

Now, however, let us begin at our end, that is from to-day.

There is another science named archaeology. It starts from the present, and tries to track back the signs of man's presence to the remotest ages of the past, to which it can trace him. It digs up inhabited sites of cities of the past and so on. And, as we all know, it has made most remarkable discoveries. It has blown to the winds a vast number of the old objections to the Old Testament.

They used to say that there was no writing in the time of Moses and earlier, and so could be no records and no laws. Now we know that writing was quite a common accomplishment. Now the remarkable thing that has always struck me is that wherever they dig and make discoveries they are pulled, up by a limit of about 5,000 to 7,000 years B.C., or say 10,000 years from the present time. If man has been on earth, possessing his present powers, as they say, you would think that he would surely have begun to make progress at a far earlier age. Why should he not have done so?

I have never seen an answer to that question. Never. Yet it is quite a reasonable one. If man had brains all those hundreds of thousands of years what was he doing with them all that time and how was it that he suddenly blossomed out about 5,000 to 7,000 years B. C? Search where you like it is so. Our museums are full of jewellery, writings and other things of that comparatively recent age.

There is Babylon. The Babylonians, who were Semites, that is, of the Arab race, were preceded by a people that they called the "blackheaded race;" but why did the Babylonians blossom out about 5000 B.C? They did. We have elegant bronzes of 4000 B.C. The great Sargon reigned in 4000 B.C. There are books and multiplication tables and astronomical records anywhere up to 4000 B.C., but not much beyond. Why not? The material, clay, on which the records are written would have lasted if it had been used for writing 50,000 years. But we always come to the same limit.

EVIDENCE FROM EGYPT.

There is Egypt. Here is what I read in an Encyclopaedia on Egypt; "At probably 5000 B.C. or a little earlier, a conquering race forced its way into the Nile valley." There is the same remarkable date 5000 B.C. The first dynasty is dated 4777 B.C. The Great Pyramid is from 3998 B.C.

And I read that the dynasty that built the Great Pyramids is the "most remarkable that has reigned anywhere." A nice comment on our boasted progress! If man, as he is now, in all essential endowments of mind, will and imagination was as good in geologic ages as he is now why, oh why, did he not "get a move on" earlier, thousands of years earlier? And notice that

when he did begin to progress he did it so rapidly. Two and three thousand years B.C. the people of Babylon had the week, a Sabbath, the stars named and farming and irrigation and writing. I say, think how suddenly humanity blossomed out in those early millenniums! Homer in 1200 B.C. wrote as good poetry as has ever been written since; an amazing fact. David wrote his Psalms 1000 B.C. and all devotional writings since are mere "pious piffle" compared with the Psalms; an astonishing fact.

A SUDDEN LEAP FORWARD.

What then are we to say about all this? I believe the only explanation is that somewhere about that time there was an impulse of an extraordinary nature given by God to man that suddenly lifted him up to a higher level and caused him to make more progress in a couple of millenniums than he had made in hundreds of thousands of years, even supposing that those geological men, were human beings of a sort. I can see no other explanation. Evolution does not move on always little by little. There are sudden leaps forward, which we cannot explain, but which happen. And it does look as if the Book of Genesis possibly contains a remembrance of this descent of God on man, that made man what he is, a being with "the image of God" in him, capable of receiving the Spirit of God, of living a divine life, of knowing God. Why did not a magnificent soul like Abraham appear thousands of years earlier? Is there anyone alive now as great as this man Abraham? If not how was it that he came 2000 years B.C.? It surely does look, as if, in those early millenniums, God was indeed moving in the world with special power and effect on man's development; causing the sudden and marvellous outblossoming of humanity, that we know did take place.

SCIENCE IS YOUNG, THE BIBLE OLD.

And so, in the first place, we find ourselves less inclined to call these old records in the Bible myths. Science is young and these are old, and we are not so certain as some people think, that it has entirely upset these old stories. When Genesis says that God created man "in his own image," it does look as if it was enunciating a mighty fact that somewhere about the time I have indicated God endowed man with divine attributes as He had not done before.

This means, that those men of the geologic ages were not men in the full divine sense of the term; and that, therefore, we are not to date man, as we know him, earlier than 10,000 years ago. History began then. We have nothing to do with all that went before, whatever it was, and whatever kind of creatures those were whose bones are being dug up and who "dined off the woolly rhinoceros."

This being the case, we can see, that all the pessimistic views of man one hears both in religious and in non-religious circles are utterly unjustifiable. Man has done marvellously well, if as we now know

him, he has had only 10,000 years to do all he has done. We may well believe "the image of God" is in him. To have begun with nothing and to have achieved all that man has achieved in science, art, religion, literature, social organization, in exploring the mysteries of heaven and earth is indeed a marvel.

Say what you like about his sins and his mistakes and his ignorance, there is no wonder at the comforting statement of the Gospel, that a man is precious to God, and that there is "joy in the presence of the angels of God when one sinner repenteth." We have to remember, that God did not fit man out with ready made knowledge as to how to find things necessary and how to live on earth. Man had to find iron for himself. Take that as one example. Who first thought of burning a stone to get a metal? Some things most necessary to know such as the antiseptic method we have only just found out. So with social organization and life. We are not sure even yet whether we know how best man is to organize himself as a social being. Remember all this man has done marvellously. Never join in the fashionable depreciation of our race, sinful and erring though it be. It has a grand future before it, in spite of wars and famines and incredible mistakes and follies. A poor 7,000 years only embrace all we know of authentic history. And man's achievements in so wretchedly short a time are astounding.

THE POWER OF THE BOOK.

I feel finally, that this makes that manifestation of God, which we call Christianity, very credible. God, early in the history of our race, began to move towards man, the "seed of the woman" should bruise the serpent's head.

Then, we have the rich story of the chosen people, and the Book, that has come out of it that we call the Bible. There is no time to argue this. All I can do now, is to point to the fact that as regards our race, for instance, we were a set of bloody barbarians, until we came under the power of this Jewish book and its story. This book promised a Saviour, the Son of God, who should redeem us from sin, and bring in the kingdom of God. And, I think, by universal consent, the world needs just this, a baptism of the Spirit of this Christ to save it from its sins and troubles. Jesus Christ, heartily believed in, accepted and obeyed would bring in the millennium at once.

Consul-General Cunningham received on April 29 a telegram from General Leonard Wood expressing thanks for invitations received from various officials, societies and organizations, but regretting his inability to accept as he intended to leave the Wenatchee in Japan and proceed directly to Manila by transport. It is gratifying, however, to note that General Wood expects to visit Shanghai on his return trip which will occur in August.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR MAY

By Sirius.

- 6 Venus in conjunction with the moon, 1 p.m. Venus 2° 9' N.
Jupiter stationary in the heavens, 8 p.m.
- 7 Mercury in conjunction with the moon 10 p.m. Mercury 1° 2' N.
- 8 New moon ☉, 4.47 a.m.
- 9 Mars in conjunction with the moon, 6 a.m. Mars 3° 5' N.
- 10 Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun, 8 p.m.
- 12 Moon in perigee, 4 a.m.
Venus stationary in the heavens, 2 a.m.
- 14 First quarter (moon) ☾, 11.11 p.m.
- 16 Jupiter in conjunction with the moon, 6 a.m. Jupiter 5° 5' N.
Saturn in conjunction with the moon, 10 p.m. Saturn 5° 9' N.
- 20 Mercury attains its descending node 3 p.m.
- 21 Sun enters Gemini, 11.17 p.m.
- 22 Full moon ☾, 4.1 a.m.
Saturn stationary in the heavens, midnight.
- 27 Moon in apogee, 7 p.m.
- 29 Venus at greatest brilliancy, 2 a.m.
- 30 Last quarter (moon) ☾, 5.31 a.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Day	Hour	
New moon	8	4.47 a.m.	
First quarter	14	11.11 p.m.	Peking time.
Full moon	22	4.1 a.m.	
Last quarter	30	5.31 a.m.	
Moon in perigee	12	4 a.m.	
" apogee	27	7 p.m.	

RIISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN AT INTERVALS OF 5 DAYS

Sun		
	Rises	Sets
1	5.17 a.m.	6.37 p.m.
5	5.13 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
10	5.9 a.m.	6.43 p.m.
15	5.6 a.m.	6.47 p.m.
20	5.3 a.m.	6.50 p.m.
25	5.1 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
30	4.59 a.m.	6.56 p.m.

In this month, the mornings increase 44 minutes, and the afternoons 19 minutes, making a total increase of 1 hour, 3 minutes for the whole month.

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS.

MERCURY.—Invisible; approaching superior conjunction with the sun, which it attains on the 10th.

VENUS.—An early morning star in Pisces; moving Westwards on its orbit, and still near our earth. Towards the end of the month, rising over two hours before sunrise.

In conjunction with the moon on the 6th; stationary on the 12th; at greatest brilliancy on the 29th.
Rises on the 1st at 4.23 a.m.

" 16th at 3.28 a.m. (1h. 37m. before sunrise).
" 30th at 2.54 a.m. (about 2h. before sunrise).

MARS.—An evening star in Taurus, south of the Pleiades on the 2nd; setting in the early twilight, and hence lost to naked eye observation. In conjunction with the moon on the 9th.
Sets on the 1st at 7.55 p.m.

" 16th at 7.46 p.m.
" 30th at 7.37 p.m.

JUPITER.—An early evening star in Leo, apparently retrograding into Virgo at the end of the month. Visible this month only during the first half of the night; stationary on the 6th; in conjunction with the moon on the 16th.

Souths on the 1st 8.09 p.m. sets at 2.38 a.m.
" 16th at 7.10 p.m. sets at 1.39 a.m.
" 30th at 6.15 p.m. sets at 0.42 a.m.

SATURN.—An early evening star, also in Leo, and a little east of Jupiter. Visible throughout the first half of the night. In conjunction with the moon on the 16th; stationary in the heavens on the 22nd.

Souths on 1st at 8.45 p.m. sets at 3.7 a.m.

„ 16th at 7.45 p.m. Sets at 2.7 a.m.

„ 30th at 6.46 p.m. Sets at 7.8 a.m.

VENUS, A BRILLIANT MORNING STAR ON THE 29TH.

Venus, which was in inferior conjunction with the sun on April 23, now moves more and more westwards on its orbit, and appears in the heavens in the early morning. On the 12th, the planet seems to be stationary, and afterwards advances in Taurus.

At the end of the month, Venus rises about 2 hours before the sun, and will attain its greatest brilliancy on the 29th.

JUPITER AND SATURN.

Visible only in the first half of the night.

When the sun sets in the west, Jupiter and Saturn are now high up in the eastern quadrant, and in the middle of the month pass the meridian about 7 p.m. They may thus be well observed throughout the early half of the night, till the hour of their setting about 2 a.m.

At the end of the month, they south about 6.30 p.m., and disappear on the western horizon a short time after the midnight hour.

THE CHINESE CALENDAR COMMENCES THE SUMMER ON MAY 6,

LIH-HSIA 立夏.

On the 29th of the 3rd month, corresponding to our May 6, the Chinese Calendar announces the commencement of summer, Lih-hsia 立夏. This date is rather early, 47 days before the solstice, which falls on June 22. The reader must remember that we had the commencement of spring, Lih-ch'un 立春, in this go-ahead country on the 27th day of the 12th month, that is on February 4, or four full days before the Old Year expired.

Now the summer is ahead of the solstice by a month and a half, an utter anomaly, for the real warm season begins a week or two after the solstice, say from July 15 to September 15. It is the sun that regulates the seasons, and not the moon, so all the above drawbacks and others would be remedied by a general adoption of the Solar Calendar.

DR. George Purves Smith, long a resident of Tientsin and for many years attached to the medical staff of the Peking-Mukden Railway, died on April 25. Dr. Smith, who specialized in diseases of the eye, was 70 years of age.

The funeral service of Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Watson was held in Peking on April 26 at the home of Mr. E. P. Watson. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Bentley of the British Legation Chapel. The deceased was found dead in bed on Monday morning, although she was perfectly well on Sunday evening when her family last saw her. Mrs. Watson was the mother of Mr. E. P. Watson, a member of the Construction Staff of the Peking Union Medical College. She was 80 years old and her death was caused by heart trouble. The body is being cremated and the remains will be sent to her home in the United States.

BRITISH-CHINESE UNIVERSITIES

I.—Introductory

By the Rev. G. G. Warren.

The most superficial readers of the daily papers cannot but be aware of the fact that there is just now manifest on every hand an eager desire on the part of western nations to share in the higher education of the Chinese.

America is easily first in the number of educational institutions established in China and runs even Japan closely in the number of Chinese students who have crossed the sea to gain instruction in her home colleges and technical schools. Germany, before the War, stood really first in the quality of the education given in China (including Tsingtao) though she kept very quiet as to what she was doing and only Germans and a very limited number of Chinese knew how much or how good that was. France has recently been bidding for a much larger share than she has hitherto had. She cannot claim the same sort of share in Catholic education, which is very largely in French, that America and Britain can in the educational work of the Protestant missions of those countries. Siccawei is the outstanding example of what Catholics do for higher education of Chinese and though the meteorology of Siccawei is well known, it is by no means the only science which is well taught by the large staff at the College. Sweden has just embarked on a university scheme which is planned to add a higher course on to the good elementary and middle work which has been done by Lutheran missionaries in Hupeh, Hunan and Honan. Although Japan's greatest effort has been the training she has given to Chinese in Japan, she has taken up the work started by Germans at Tsingtao and Tsinan and has started very high class work of her own in Mukden.

Until the dawn of the 20th century, Great Britain was hardly conscious of the very backward position she occupied in this matter. Inside the century she has done something of mark in the Hongkong University. But Hongkong is hardly China and although she is as well placed for Cantonese as Tsingtao for Shantungese, the great mass of mandarin speaking Chinese are never "at home" in Canton; much less in the British colony that is still less "Chinese," as mid-Chinese use the word, than Canton.

TOO MUCH RELIANCE ON PAST.

The neglect of any form of higher educational work by the British government and merchants until very recently was largely due to the unchallenged precedence which Britain held 50 years ago. In matters political and commercial, there was such a lead—in the number of consuls and the amount of really solid information about things Chinese which they possessed; in the number of firms and the

amount of capital invested in them; in the number of vessels which flew the Red Ensign and the amount of cargo they carried—that it never struck either the consuls or merchants of those halcyon days that their position needed any buttressing up. The really large amount of British trade with China, and one may add, the really large amount of profit which accrued to the traders, hid from their eyes that that trade was but a fraction of what it might have been. If only in the last quarter of last century, British merchants had been keen on learning Chinese themselves and on teaching Chinese some English other than the "pidgin" jargon which formed almost the only means of communication between the British seller and the Chinese buyer, the position of Britain might have been as indisputably first to-day as it was half a century ago. Of all the wasted opportunities that the West has to regret in its intercourse with the East, there can be but few that will bear comparison with the neglect to use the advantages which lay to our hands in later Victorian days in the matter of the higher education of the Chinese.

A DOOR STILL OPEN.

Although it is not possible to recall the past and to start in where we were in the last 70's, there are still present possibilities, the use or neglect of which will tell very distinctly in the next 70's.

The third of these articles will attempt to show in outline some of the things which Germans planned and did in the mere quarter of a century which stretched from say '89 to '14. Few British firms would have said in 1914, as they would in 1889, that "rival" had no place in their vocabulary or their thoughts. Fewer still, probably, have any idea how much German conduct of higher education had to do with writing that word "rival" into the British vocabulary. Possibly there would be still fewer who would agree with such an estimate as the writer of these articles would give, as to the probable outcome of Germany's plans had they not been interrupted by the War.

Apart from Germany, however, there are good reasons for doubting whether Britain can maintain the present comparative positions of herself and America in commercial things if she allows America such an unchallenged precedence in matters educational as she at present possesses. The connexion between education and commerce is by no means to be grasped on a superficial view; but it is very real. Any attempt to make an artificial connexion between the two is not likely to meet with success. Neither can you educate well if your mind is set on trade profits; neither can you do good business if you occupy yourself with teaching. Neither can you induce those who have been well educated to buy shoddy or expensive or unsuitable goods merely because the manufacturer of these goods happens to be a fellow-countryman of the man who taught so well. But good education does predispose the student to like the things which

commend themselves to his teachers. American manufacturers have as surely developed along lines which are agreeable to the American people as British manufacturers have developed in the line most adapted to the British. Each American trained student will have certain predispositions to American goods and is a centre of radiation of such predisposition. The man who cannot grasp this argument knows very little of the power of advertisement. If it pays to advertise, it pays to educate; only, in both cases, it only pays if the thing is done thoroughly.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL'S SCHEME.

In 1907, when Lord William Cecil visited China, he was struck with the greatness of the opportunity which was offered in China for a British-Chinese University. He started a scheme which had many points of excellence: he selected a good centre; he began to gather the nucleus of a good staff. But he at first almost limited his appeal for funds to Oxford and Cambridge. Even as a mine for quarrying the staff, Oxford and Cambridge was too restricted an area; but as gold mine for quarrying funds—!! As an asset for future work, the Bishop of Exeter (as Lord William Cecil now is) and his commission are most valuable in a matter which is not to be expressed in sterling or dollars. From the days when Oxford and Cambridge began their work, and a millennium before that when Confucius and Mencius were gathering round themselves their student disciples, the one power which has drawn students worth teaching to any given centre, has always been the personality of the teacher. The students you want to get hold of, never flock to a centre because of fat endowments, or the brilliancy of the curriculum: the best students turn up in the classes of the best teachers. If British-Chinese Universities are to "go" in China, the staff must be of the best. Consuls and merchants can no more select the right staff for a university than can university dons select the right man to be Chairman of a Chamber of Commerce. Few men have combined together the power to move home universities and the deep interest in China as the Bishop of Exeter combines them. He can get hold of fellow workers who can put the names of British-Chinese Universities in the annals of famed centres of learning.

II.—Where Should Chinese Be Educated?

In this second article the question for discussion is a choice of alternates. Should Chinese students be taken abroad for education; or, should foreign teachers be brought to China to give the needed education? Each alternate assumes that China needs foreign help in higher education; that she is conscious of her need and that she is willing to accept what help is proffered. Advocates of the first alternate allege as their reason,

the quality of the education which can be given in the western lands; of the second, the larger number of students who can be influenced if the education is carried on in China. Each side will admit the advantage of the other side; each has also to admit that if either quality or quantity fall below a certain level, the scheme will turn out a comparative failure. The present writer unhesitatingly believes that the number of students who can be induced, or even provided for, to go so far from China as the British Isles, and one so comparatively expensive, must cause the number of students to fall to too low a level to allow of such a scheme of education having a noteworthy influence on such an immense population as that of China.

EXPENSE PROHIBITIVE.

It may be readily granted that you will always find a large number of any class of Chinese, students included, who will be quite willing to go to the ends of the earth if their expenses are paid. Enlistment for the Chinese Labour Corps, both of coolies and of interpreters, had to be limited both in time and in area because of the embarrassments of numbers. The recent emigration of students to France under a miserably crude scheme (the promoters of which were Chinese in France) was only a fraction of the applicants for emigration. In the mere matter of geographical distance, therefore, there is no cause of hindrance. But geographical distance does make immense differences in cost of transit. It would surprise some to work out the difference between the number of students that you could send for, say \$10,000 respectively from Shanghai to Tokio, to San Francisco and to London. Then when the comparative cost of living in Britain is compared with the cost in China, a further money difficulty appears. If a Chinese student were to go just now to England without an assured income of \$2,000 a year, he would be likely to be too worried over what he should eat, what he should drink and the wherewithal he should be clothed to do well at his studies. That means that a hundred students a year for a five year course would take an annual endowment of a million dollars.

A difference between America and England must be noted here. It is a comparatively easy and a quite common thing for a student in America to earn quite a considerable portion of his total expenses by undertaking all sorts of jobs both in term times and in the vacations. Such a thing is very unusual and very difficult to arrange in the British Isles. Any man having an assured income of \$1,000 a year only would be better advised to go to America than to England.

SOCIAL EXCLUSION.

Hardly less important than the cost of living is the treatment Chinese students receive in Great Britain. Here let me quote from the reminiscences of a British student's "own university experience" which has reached me

while I am writing this article. My correspondent had been talking with a Chinese gentleman who had just returned from a trip to both America and Britain. This gentleman had studied English in China under the private tuition of an English lady. He told my friend that "he liked the frank and open friendly spirit of the Americans; but he was disappointed with Britain; he felt that there was no place for Chinese in the social life of the place. . . My own university experience is similar. The Orientals clump together; they form a sort of cave in the community, and the community goes on its way ignoring them—no more than that, but no less. And they do feel it; they tended as I knew them to grow embittered; to see nothing of the better part of our life, only of the worse; little of the friendly only the roughness and discourtesy of the streets and public places. They are not welcomed in the clubs; there are no fraternities; and in their own lonely isolated life, they tended to generate unfriendly rather than any other kind of feelings towards the civilization in whose centre they were, but of which they did not form a part."

I am quite willing to grant that unsuitable British professors in a British-Chinese University in China might have quite as anti-British an effect as the environment just referred to. But it is not difficult to change an unsuitable professor. It is beyond the power of all the consuls, merchants and missionaries in China to change the general atmosphere of British collegiate life as regards Oriental students.

AN UNFOUNDED OBJECTION.

The next article will draw attention to the important bearing of the German answer to the alternatives we are now discussing. One counter argument must be met. It is alleged that you cannot get Chinese students to engage in dirty work in China as they will in Europe or America. They fear to be mistaken for coolies. Inasmuch as mining, engineering and many other branches of technical training are of the highest importance in any plans for higher education to-day, and inasmuch as these subjects can only be learnt by men who are willing to dirty their hands and their clothes and to do proper coolie work it is urged, therefore, how it is better to train these men, in the west and not in China. I am quite ready to grant that this argument was unassailable ten years ago; also that there still are many Chinese students who will not run the risk of being mistaken for coolies to-day whatever be the promised reward in the scholastic world for practical engineering. But I am equally ready to contradict flatly the statement that there are no other kinds of students to-day. "Changing" is a word which is somewhat overworked when applied to all Chinese affairs; but it is rightly used about many things and one of these is just this attitude of the scholar to work with his hands. A good engineering college, well staffed and well appointed will not want

suitable students who will profit by a course on the banks of the Yangtze as well as if it were on the banks of the Thames or the Clyde.

III.—German Aims and Achievements Before the War

It is very difficult to get hold of any official or trustworthy reports of what Germany actually did before the War in the sphere of higher education of the Chinese. Perhaps one of the most striking evidences of the noiselessness of German education that I can give is the following: Year by year the China Mission Year Book since its first issue in 1910, has devoted a section to medical education in China—note the section has been for the whole field of medical education and not merely the missionary part of the field. It has always been written by a competent medical man. In the first issue we are told (p. 221).

"With one exception, whatever medical education of men is being done in Central China is in connexion with missionary schools. The exception is the recently established German medical school in Shanghai, which proposes to teach medicine in the German language and hopes to start its medical classes next autumn (1910). Up to the present time, a great deal has been done in the matter of organization, and something like 70 students have been enrolled for preliminary work in German and in science. The school has sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Paulus, its founder; but the nucleus of a strong faculty remains and considerable support both locally and from Germany is assured."

I have searched in vain through the following years (my set lacks the Second issue) for any further reference to this school which had been brought to the notice of the readers in such an interesting manner as I have just quoted. I presume the office from which the Mission Year Book was edited was in telephonic touch with the very School itself. It was this school which the Commission sent to investigate the state of medical education on behalf of the China Medical Board (Rockefeller Foundation) in 1914, placed as clearly at the top of all the institutions which they inspected. The students of this school have proposed to call themselves "Teh I" rather than "I Shih" as a special mark of distinction (i.e. "German Healers" rather "Healing Scholars"—this latter being the ordinary Chinese equivalent of "Doctor.")

AN ENORMOUS ENTERPRISE.

A British doctor was called in last year to visit the headquarters of Gen. Chang Chung-chang's troops at a time when there was some outbreak of a choleraic nature. He spent some days at the h.q., and naturally came into close contact with the chief Chinese medical officer attached to the division. This Chinese doctor was a graduate of Tsingtao and in conversation said that he was one of 1,100 students, who were taught by 75 German professors. He had been told that the Chinese Government subsidized the uni-

versity with an annual grant of \$200,000, and that the German Government made good the deficit in actual expenditure. From an entirely different quarter, and possibly in reference to a different period, I was told that the staff "had at least 60 German professors."

In Hankow, the German firms, which included the great electrical firms, built and equipped a very fine College of Engineering. These firms said to their government "We will find the plant; please find the staff." It is reported that in August 1914, 20 German professors were actually on the sea, journeying to Hankow to commence work in the college. Men who think that German firms would have launched out into such a scheme as that in a day when Chinese students would not dirty their hands or their clothes, have a lot to learn about Germans as well as about Chinese.

A LINK THE WAR NEVER BROKE.

Anyone who has conversed with a Chinese student who has studied under a German professor can bear witness to the great respect the student has towards everything German. Going back to the British and Chinese doctors talking together in Gen. Chang's camp, the British doctor was going over some notes of a Chinese lecture he was about to deliver. The name of Koch came up. "Tell them he was a German. They will think a lot more of him on that account," was the advice of the German-trained student. The letter referring to the number of the professors at Tsingtao is 60 went on to say "The relations between the German professors and the students were most friendly. The teaching was excellent and the whole attitude of the Germans was most cordial towards the student. It created a link that the subsequent cataclysm could not break."

A Shanghai resident tells me that the Engineering College established by the Germans in the French Settlement "was well organized and splendidly equipped—It was wholly governed by German authority. . . The students were most loyal to Germany."

Although, as I say, I have been unable to get any official report of the work done in these German institutions, these scraps of information are most illuminating and show how really good was the work that was done.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH STUDYING.

I entirely admit that Germany made the most colossal mistake in history in commencing the War in 1914. I also admit that so far from that being the only mistake which Germany made, she managed to make worse mistakes than we did in spite of our lack of preparation and our comparatively untrained staff officers. But this must not mislead us into thinking that Germans do nothing but make mistakes. In planning out details of institutional work, they are far more expert than we. They did not jump to the conclusion that it would pay them to take part in the work of higher education of the Chinese.

Nor was it a blindfold act when they decided to bring German professors to China rather than carry Chinese students to Germany. Even the incomplete information I have pieced together gives ground for expecting that the more perfectly we could know German attainments, the more complete would be the demonstration that it was well planned.

I should be sorry to think that the British could not do as well in this work of higher education as the Germans. But if we merely try to lift things with our little fingers, we shall not effect what the Germans did when they put their shoulders under the burden. We cannot do what the Germans did if when we go into this matter we do not "mean business." Above all, British professors will not influence Chinese students as did the German professors if they are one whit less cordial in their relations to their students than were the Germans. To that all important matter I shall return in the last article.

IV.—British Chambers of Commerce and Missions and the Higher Education of Chinese

Higher education all over the world is endowed. If Oxford and Cambridge students were required to pay fees which would cover a normal interest on the value of the building they use, the price of education would be such as to limit very seriously the number of those who could avail themselves of it. Any idea that British tutors could do in China what they cannot do in Britain is unthinkable.

When one makes a close investigation of the work in education that has been done by British missions in China, and compares it with what has been done by American missions, it is difficult to know whether one is the more surprised at the utter disproportion between the plant and staffs of the two respective missions; or, at the excellence of the work that has been actually accomplished in buildings and by staffs which are really laughable when compared with American plant and staff.

SCHOOLS IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

The Yangtze Valley has long been reputed to be the special sphere of British influence. If anyone will take up the yearly Educational Mission volume and look at the list of middle and higher (college grade) schools that are to be found in the Yangtze Valley and note their nationality, he certainly would not include the education of the Valley as in a special sense a British sphere. From Chungking to Shanghai, each treaty port (if we may include Wuchang with Hankow) has a strong centre of American Mission education. In Shanghai, Soochow, Nanking, Kiukiang, Wuchang and Changsha, there are American institutions which possess charters enabling them to grant degrees in

arts, science, theology or medicine. Moreover, holders of these degrees have a recognized status in certain universities in America which is not granted to other Chinese scholars not holding such degrees.

From Chungking to Shanghai, two British schools and two only are to be found above the rank of higher primary. Wesley at Wuchang and Griffith John at Hankow, each of them ridiculously undermanned, prepare students successfully for the really stiff test of the matriculation of the Hongkong University. I should not be incredulous if some cantankerous individual were to say that some of the "B.A.'s" of the Chinese Universities would be ploughed if they were to attempt the Hongkong matriculation. Leave out such a tail end of the Chinese B.A.'s, and you still have left a multifold preponderance of highly educated Chinese students who have been trained in a way which has influenced them to learn to love American things as compared with the tiny handful (five students this year according to the paper which reached me yesterday) who have come under British influence. Neither British nor American schools are endowed by their respective governments; nor do either receive anything much from their fellow countrymen who happen to be in business in China. But wealthy American citizens have learnt to give lavish gifts to these schools in a way that is unknown in Great Britain.

THINKING IN MILLIONS.

British firms have recently acknowledged that they ought to have done more in the past in the way of helping British Mission schools and have planned to do better things in the future. But no British merchant living to-day owns the bank balance that J. D. Rockefeller owns; and none could do what he did when he founded the China Medical Board. British educators can make quite as good a use of \$500,000 as can their American colleagues. But they cannot do with \$500,000 what the American missionaries can do with \$5,000,000. If you want to scheme in millions of dollars, you must call in other help than can be gained from British merchants in China and British missions. We shall consider in the next article the only way in which we British can scheme for higher education in millions. Without the help of the Chambers of Commerce, that one possibility of help would not be a possibility. Without the help of British missions, even millions cannot do what they can with that help. Unless you can get a nucleus of British trained students to form the core of your university, the amount of influence that the staff could wield in winning the love of the student for things British would be very different. Such a nucleus can be gained by bringing the missions into co-operation.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ESSENTIAL.

It is just as well to recognize from the start that there would be

no missionary co-operation, and only a partial merchant co-operation in any university which was avowedly materialistic and anti-religious. No one would propose to impose denominational fetters upon the staff of a university; but if students attending the lectures of the university were to be exposed to be scoffed at because they were the servants of Jesus Christ, missionaries would leave no stone unturned to prevent their students from attaching themselves to such a university. Complete religious freedom must be the basis of any university that would satisfy most British residents in China; and such freedom in actual deed as well as in word, is all that is needed to secure the co-operation of British missionary educationists.

V.—The Boxer Indemnity

At the first meeting of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai in 1919, the following resolution was passed:

"This Conference attaches the utmost importance to the education of Chinese on British lines; and urges upon H. M. Government the remission of a portion of the Boxer Indemnity, or the adoption of other means, in order to aid British educational institutions for Chinese in the Far East and to meet the cost of educational and vocational training and experience in the United Kingdom to selected Chinese students in adequate numbers."

The Boxer Indemnity here referred to was exacted by the Western Powers from China after the outbreak in 1900. The total amount of the exaction was Tls. 450,000,000 to bear interest at 4 per cent., and to be paid in 39 annual instalments. The proportion of the indemnity due to Great Britain is a little under 12 per cent. of the total indemnity.

When China declared war against Germany and Austria in 1917, she suspended the payments due to those countries (about 21 per cent.) At the same time, the Allies agreed to defer payment to themselves for five years.

THE AMERICAN SHARE.

In 1908, the American Government reduced the amount of payment due to itself from twenty-four million dollars to thirteen million, and expressed a hope that some part of the remitted money would be used to send Chinese students to America. China at once replied to the request by founding the Tsing Hua College. The aim of that college is to send a hundred students from China for the first four years and fifty a year afterwards, as long as the indemnity payments are partly commuted.

It has been said in many non-American books and periodicals (I have not come across the remark in American publications) that the real reason for America's apparent generosity was that she found that her claim turned out to be larger than it ought to have been under the restrictions which the Powers agreed to make the basis of each claim before their

actual dealings with the Peking Government. I have only three things to say on such a rumour. (1) No one who repeats it is likely to be fined for libel as he surely would if on such evidence as is available he made a parallel statement about any individual. (2) No evidence in contradiction of the statement that would be worth the scrap of paper on which it was written, if it were offered in a lawcourt, is ever likely to be forthcoming. (3) Neither is there the slightest likelihood of a shred of better evidence being forthcoming to confirm the statement.

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE.

In advocating the plan suggested by the resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce for use of Boxer Indemnity money for the purpose of higher education work for Chinese, it is well to clear our minds of cant. The Boxer Indemnity was in no wise excessive considering the crime for which it was a punishment; it was not excessive when China's power to pay it all is taken into account. I have seen it stated that Sir R. Hart offered to pay it all off in much less than the stipulated time, if the Chinese government would hand over to him the collection of the likin tax in merely one of the coast provinces of China. The change of government from Manchu to Chinese is no better reason for absolution from the results of Manchu deeds than is the change from Hohenzollern to Republican excuse for averting an indemnity from Germany. It is quite true that China is not likely to attempt any repetition of the Boxer madness. That was as true of the defunct Manchu government as it is of the Chinese government to-day—and the indemnity has its bearing upon the truth. I have never heard anything to indicate that the present government is any better disposed towards foreigners or any more willing to carry out its treaties with them, than was its predecessor. Moreover, an investigation of the uses to which the deferred payments of the indemnity that were due to the Allies for the past three years—deferments made, be it remembered, because China was going to make war upon Germany and Austria, might help any one to see whether there is a specially good reason for extension of remission.

SOME COUNTER-ARGUMENTS.

Nevertheless, the War has made a difference. Neither the nations against whom China declared war, nor Russia are likely ever to regain a footing amongst recipients of Boxer Indemnity moneys. Inasmuch as Russia's share was 23 per cent of the total, that added to Germany and Austria 21 per cent. makes half the full amount. The United States has reduced her share from over 7 per cent. to under 4. That leaves only four powers with larger claims than the U.S.:—France, 15.75; Britain, 11.25; Japan, 7.73; Italy, 5.91.

There should be no hesitation in Britain following America's lead

in devoting part of the indemnity still due to a guided education for Chinese in China and in Great Britain. Some of such money might help the Hongkong University, which, as we have said, is most useful to the Cantonese. But the bulk of what is so used should go towards the foundation of three other British Universities in north, east and centre. To the hearing ear, Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow clamour for the establishment of British-Chinese Universities. Each has its own points of vantage; each will require its own particular type. Each offers unlimited scope if rightly used.

BRITISH FIRMS MUST HELP.

Without help from the Boxer Indemnity money, the opportunities cannot be made use of as they certainly can if the money is so used. But Boxer Indemnity money must not be the beginning middle and end of the university funds. It would be too cheap altogether if Great Britain were to make her share in these suggested universities merely the forgoing of a just debt. To make the project what it ought to be and what it may well be, substantial help should be forthcoming from the substantial British firms trading with China. Nor will British firms be backward when a really good scheme is formed. Progress has been made since the days when "Maskee" was the level of the "English," thought desirable in the highest Chinese employee of a British firm and "No savez" the level of the "Chinese" necessary to the highest British employee.

VI.—Chinese Co-operation

I have left to the last one subject which is so important that it is not too much to say that, given all the matters which we have so far discussed and found desirable but failing this, the scheme would be a failure. The days are gone by when China took kindly to having everything done for her. We still live in days when China knows that some things must be done with her; but even so, China now looks to see the day come when that also will not be needed and she hopes to be amongst the nations as equal with equal. Nothing will bring that day more quickly than higher education. Any idea of an unending partnership in university work is absurd. The better the work done in a university run in partnership, the sooner the partnership can be dissolved.

The aim of British-Chinese universities must be to become Chinese universities. If the aim could be attained in a decade, it ought not to be delayed two; if two centuries be necessary for it, it ought not to be hurried into one. If the workers of the two nations cannot trust each other on this basal matter, it is better not to enter into partnership. There is no good reason whatever why there should not be the clearest mutual understanding and arrangement on

this matter. No non-Chinese professor ought ever to teach in such universities as these who does not approve of this line of reasoning: one may add that no Chinese student will do credit to the universities if he differs in his aim.

AN EXAMPLE FROM HUNAN.

Is such a basis of understanding really obtainable in practice? The question is well asked because any unreality on this vital point must work untold harm to such a scheme as this. The brief history of the Hunan-Yale Medical School is worth detailing as showing some solid ground for believing that such a co-partnership as is certainly desirable is really attainable. In 1913, when T'an Yen-k'ai was still governor of the province for the first of the three terms of his office, a petition was handed to him that was signed by almost the whole of the Changsha gentry—at that time, probably still, the most powerful group of "gentry" in all China; certainly the group which for a period of 60 years had wielded an influence over the provincial officers such as was wielded in no other city of China. The petition spoke on behalf of the city and the province in a way that could not be gainsaid. It asked Mr. T'an to request the Yale University Mission to undertake a training of medical students which should give them an officially recognized status in the province. The request was at once handed on to the Yale authorities and happened to coincide in time with the third meeting of the missionaries of the whole province in conference. The conference was requested to give its advice to Yale on the subject.

The unanimous answer of the conference was a hearty recommendation to Yale to accede to the request. The outcome was the formation of a scheme which received the endorsement of both the provincial and the national parliamentary assemblies. The main outline of the scheme was that Hunan should provide the buildings for a medical and a nursing school, and Yale the hospital. That Yale should provide the staff (the Yale Mission from the first asked other missions to co-operate with it in this matter) and Hunan promised to find \$50,000 a year towards the running expenses of the schools and the hospital, apart from the expenses of the staff.

SAFE FROM ALL BUT CHANG.

The scheme had hardly received its final shaping before T'an Yen-k'ai handed over the seals of office to T'ang Siang-min. The agreement was honoured throughout Governor T'ang's régime as thoroughly as it would have been had Mr. T'an remained in office. In 1916, Mr. T'an came back and in the autumn of 1917 he handed over the seals to Fu Liang-tso. Governor Fu made all the payments due during his term of office. He left hurriedly before the arrival of T'an Hao-min, who six months later left in similar hurry before the arrival of Chang Chin-yao. The agreement held good up to the

end of the first year of Governor Chang's régime. Then it broke down as did every other scheme which meant the diversion of public moneys from the only course in which they were allowed to flow, *i.e.*, into Chang Chin-yao's private hoard. Nor has it been possible for the successors to the bankruptcy which was the inevitable outcome of Chang Chin-yao's systematic looting to do as they would wish to do with the Hunan-Yale agreement; though they are doing their utmost.

The splendid way in which the scheme passed through all the violent political changes up to Chang Chin-yao—and the changes were more frequent and more radical than any which occurred in any other province—may be taken as a proof that co-operation in higher education between Chinese and foreigners is a thing which is within the realm of the actual and real.

UNRUFFLED HARMONY.

For the past three years the writer has had the honour of a seat on the Board of Directors, and can bear witness to the keen interest in the work of the schools and the hospital which the Hunan directors as well as the Yale directors take (there are ten of each). One typical act of courtesy is worth quoting to show how capable of rising above the mere letter of the regulations the Chinese directors are. One of the leading doctors of the Yale staff from its early years has been Dr. F. C. Yen, himself the holder of a Yale M. D. There has been only one reason why Dr. Yen has never been one of the ten Yale representatives on the Board. He was chosen as the first of the ten Hunan representatives. Although there have been differences of opinion on the Board and occasionally resolutions have been carried by only a majority vote, there has never been any vote in which all who voted on one side were Hunan men and all on the other Yale men. The co-operation is not a matter of word merely; it is a real partnership for the good of the province and of the schools.

FACTS FOR FUTURE GUIDANCE.

The earliest discussion of the project of a British-Chinese University in Hankow with a few selected representatives of the commercial and engineering circles of Hankow resulted in the immediate promise of \$20,000 a year towards the running expenses of such an institution.

For two millennia, China has demonstrated, as has no other country in history, its capacity for education. Unfortunately, her education has been one-sided. Instead of embracing philosophy, science and literature, it has concentrated on the third branch and because of entire neglect of the second has necessarily failed in its speculations on the first. The education which has been for the most part supplied in American and British schools has not been as well planned as it might have been to counteract the ill balance of ordinary education. It also has stressed the

literary side and has succeeded in adding the wealth of western literature to that of Chinese. But it has been too content with a smattering in matters scientific rather than in laying deep and strong foundations for a future mastery. The university needed by China to-day must lay great emphasis on science without neglect of either literature or philosophy. It must be of the type of Birmingham and Manchester rather than of Oxford or Cambridge. For British co-operation, the new as well as the old universities of England need to join with those of Scotland, Wales and Ireland; with Montreal and Toronto and with all that Australia and South Africa can add. From these new colonial types, China has much to learn, and they are producing men well able to teach.

UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITIES.

We are offered at the present juncture unparalleled opportunities and the possibility of combining them. There is the opportunity of a wise and quite legitimate use of large funds, funds which inflict no wrong on China, a use which implies great generosity on the part of Great Britain to sanction. Without an expression of opinion which would show that the British community in China is fairly unanimous, the British government might well hesitate to give its sanction. Without the hearty co-operation of the Chinese, British residents would not be justified in asking the sanction of their government.

It is difficult to estimate fully the tremendous possibilities involved in such a scheme. It needs for its carrying out men of faith, hope and love—faith which can both trust and be trusted; love which can welcome as well as give; hope which, with eyes purged from selfishness, can see far and see clearly. There are such men in both Britain and China. The opportunity only awaits their coming together.

PEKING, May 2.—Mr. Li Fang has been appointed Consul-General in Borneo. Mr. Pan Chang-fu will succeed Mr. Li Fang as Consul in Samoa.—Reuter.

A Hongkong telegram states that though the Kuangtung authorities have prohibited open gambling, the vice is still being carried on secretly with the knowledge of the police.—Some secrecy.

THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC

Commercial Emissary in Shanghai: Trade and Travel Prospects

Quite apart from the political aspect of the creation of the Far Eastern Republic, there is an economic side which is singularly engrossing. And to M. A. Hodoroff, Far Eastern Representative of the Delta News Agency, who is at present in Shanghai we are indebted for some interesting information of the newest of republics. But first a word about M. Hodoroff himself. Behind an engaging personality is the history of a man who paid for the opposition which he maintained to the old Russian régime. A lawyer and a journalist to boot, his political fortunes landed him in a Siberian gaol, his patriotism placed him in the armies of his country during the Great War, and now he comes for the furtherance of the economic aims of the new republic, in search of means for opening that trade which his country sorely needs.

NEED FOR TRADE AND CAPITAL.

Judging from his remarks there is a wonderful opening for trade in the new republic, which stretches from a line running north and south through Lake Baikal to the Pacific, a country replete with undeveloped natural wealth waiting for the capital which will enable it to play that part in world economics for which nature seems to have provided it. The present obstacle is lack of purchasing power, the absence of capital. The country needs every kind of machinery, piece goods and general manufactures such as are not produced by the people themselves and who, accordingly, are anxiously waiting for them. The matter of payment for these, according to Mr. Hodoroff, presents no difficulties at all. Money is forthcoming and could be placed in banks outside the republic for the purpose of financing the import of such goods; or the granting of concessions to those who would send into the country the goods it needs could very well form a basis for such trade.

Asked as to the guarantees the holders of such concessions would obtain M. Hodoroff pointed out that the present government, founded on a democratic basis rather than on Bolshevistic principles, was supported by the majority of the people and from that point of view was as much a responsible government as any other in the world.

The Trade Agreement signed between Great Britain and Soviet Russia does not apply to the Far Eastern Republic and at the present moment a British Commission is at Chita making those preliminary investigations which M. Hodoroff hopes will lead to a similar document being executed. Such an agreement is being negotiated with China, which has despatched a mission to Chita, while an American mission is performing the same functions.

The importance of this to Shanghai, Mr. Hodoroff pointed out, was indisputable, for probably through this port would pass the greater proportion of the goods eventually destined for the new republic with an additional access of prosperity to this place.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

Asked as to the state of affairs on the Trans-Siberian Railway, M. Hodoroff said that, in fact, it was now reopened to traffic, and that it was possible to go from Peking to Moscow, via Irkutsk in about 15 days. This he admitted was slower than before the war, but not considerably so. It was due chiefly to the fact that no express trains were running and that the whole train schedule had been reduced by one half, but the trains were good, the old cars of the Wagon-Lits were in use, and while it was not at present possible to obtain meals in a luncheon car attached to the trains, the facility with which they could be obtained at the various stations *en route* rendered travelling less difficult than it would at first sight appear. The track had been badly damaged in the course of the revolution, but this had all been repaired and the trade which the Far Eastern Republic required would bring with it the rolling stock necessary to rehabilitate the railway along former lines. Even as matters stood it was possible to travel right through to Europe, and there were people in Shanghai who had had their passports viséd for that purpose and would be able to carry out their intentions with moderate ease.

On the question of the Trans-Siberian mail service being resumed at an early date, M. Hodoroff pointed out that a great deal depended upon the signature of a trade agreement between the Far Eastern Republic and Great Britain. The agreement with Soviet Russia was not binding upon the republic, and though mails might be taken as far as the eastern borders of Russia there was no guarantee at present that they would be brought on to Vladivostok.

FAITH IN HIS COUNTRY.

M. Hodoroff throughout the interview gave the impression that his country was full of vitality, that it believed it has only to state its case to find in some measure the remedies for which he and others are seeking. That he has faith in the permanency of the present government in Chita was evident in every word he said, and in putting forward his case he emphasized the great desire of the people of the republic to open trade with those countries who had been most friendly disposed towards them. In particular he is looking for an opening for Chinese and British trade.

China Unwilling

Peking, May 2.

The efforts of the Chita representatives to secure China's recognition of the Far Eastern Republic are not meeting with success and their representations remain unavailing.—Reuter.

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CURE FOR ASTHMA

THE MODEL CITY OF CHINA

A Visit to Nantungchow: Mr. Chang Chien, His City and Its People: The Ching Yangtze and How to Control it

By Gretchen Fitkin.

Nantungchow, so called to distinguish it from the city near Peking, is much in the public eye just now as the new model city of China, and is demanding attention as the product of Chinese rightly-directed progressiveness. Travelling up the Yangtze by river steamer, one passes the picturesque hills of Langshan with the cloud-covered pagoda, a sight familiar to all travellers on the Yangtze. These hills are about five miles back from Nantungchow and are approached by one of the many new highways which his Excellency Chang Chien has built in and around the city which has been his home since childhood.

Chang Chien has a summer home at Langshan and he has also caused to be erected a temple to the Goddess of Mercy and has filled it with many statues of the Goddess brought from all parts of the republic.

AMONG THE PILGRIMS.

On the road to Langshan, which is constructed of stone packed with mud, one is continually passing devotees who are on their way to this temple from great distances inland. Sometimes, there are groups of three or four who are dressed in barbaric costumes with extravagant headdresses and painted faces. They bear a striking resemblance to the American Indian. One is continually expecting them to break into a war dance. The path to the temple is steep and slippery, but the view from its site, of richly cultivated country, is beautiful. There are four hills in the group, Chun Shan, Chien Shan, Huang Ni-shan, and Ma An-shan. On one of these is an observatory and another is thickly covered with tiny trees belonging to the experimental station for agriculture and forestry. Below these hills lies more land belonging to this station and this is also highly cultivated to grains. The wheat is most luxuriant just now and lies in rows so straight that it seems to have been machine-sown.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ALADDIN.

Nantungchow proper, however, lies behind and is protected by 3½ miles of shore revetment work constructed to counteract the action of the Yangtze on the rapidly eroding bank. It would be impossible to describe in detail the modern buildings, institutions, and public works of this progressive little city. A new hotel, conveniently equipped and well managed, has sprung up in six months time and is now opened for guests. A large Chamber of Commerce building has recently been completed but is not yet occupied. The islands in and the gardens surrounding the lakes of Nantungchow are dotted with institutions for the blind and deaf, for the

aged infirm, for the poor, for orphans, and for convalescent patients from the hospital. Schools are in abundance, embroidery schools, normal schools, schools for boys and schools for girls, experimental and medical schools and many grammar and high schools. The fact that Nantung's youth is being properly educated is evidenced by the fact that the study of English, French, Chinese, and German, is required. The many institutions are also responsible for the remarkable fact that Nantungchow has no beggars.



H. E. Chang Chien.

Not the least of the city's modernities are the telephone service, at \$4 per month, electricity, which lights the streets and is installed in every home and public hall, one of the cleanest of modern theatres in China, and a motor bus service from the wharf to the city, from the city to Langshan and to Tang Ka Zia, the industrial centre. One part of the lake is spanned by a 12-arch bridge of graceful design and adds to the picturesqueness of the body of water with its tree-lined banks and inner streams of floating logs, which seems to have lost nothing through institutional improvements.

ALWAYS SOME NEW PLAN.

One of Chang Chien's homes overlooks the lake and it was here that I called to see this noted man who wields the real power in his district. He is 68 years old now but alert as are few men at that age. He never seems to cease planning something for the good of his people. He answered questions about his future plans for the

district and mentioned a highway which he hopes to complete within two years from Nantungchow to Yangchow, the famous and wealthy old city on the Grand Canal. Besides his active interest in River Conservancy, he is also planning the erection of more mills and institutions. He disclaims, however, any interest or desire to take part in the affairs of the government. To the suggestion that it is such men as he who are really doing the most toward the establishment of stable conditions in China, he hastened to say that he did not desire and would never consider taking any part in the administration of affairs. "Never," he said, "will there be anything approaching a centralized, unified, government in China, until the Military Party goes out and the Tuchuns of the provinces are represented in legislation."

AMONG THE FACTORIES.

Five miles from the city proper of Nantungchow, is the industrial centre, Tang Ka Zia, approached by a road along the canal very beautiful now in the greenness of springtime and picturesque as the old river boats loaded with cotton are drawn up and down stream from the human tow-path. Travelling to the industrial city by motor bus over this still uncompleted stone highway, one is impressed with the excellence of the idea of having the industrial centre, with its noise, smoke, and crowds of workmen, away from the City Proper. And here, we saw the Dah Sun Cotton spinning and weaving mill, said to be the oldest in China, with its 60,000 spindles and 400 looms, in which 1,000 workers, men, women, and children are employed at wages ranging from 10 to 40 cents a day. One can see the beautiful white soft cotton, native to the district, piled as it comes from the gin, and watch it through every process to where the cloth is piled in bolts of certain yard lengths, ready to go out for bleaching or dyeing. There are also huge reels of cotton thread, exceptionally strong and firm to be made from cotton of such short staple as that of the Nantungchow district. A few blocks away, is a large cotton oil mill, which turns out 100 piculs of oil a day, we were told by the German chemist who is in charge of the laboratory work. Three Chinese student assistants are at work with the chemist refining the oil and manufacturing new compounds. A very fine looking compound resembling "Crisco" has been made here and Chang Chien has already promised to build a factory for the manufacture of this by-product, which will further add to the fame of Nantungchow and its builder.

Although the workmen's wages are kept at rates standard throughout China, still the men do not fare badly as it is said that the bonuses paid them are veritable fortunes. And they have the added advantage of living in a prosperous community. It will be seen that the economic condition here is extremely good, with industrious

workmen who can afford to pay the high prices demanded in this "America of China" as it has called.

HOLDING IN THE YANGTZE

Problems of Nantungchow and Chinkiang

Now we come to the real problem of Nantungchow and, in fact, to the entire Yangtze valley. It has been becoming evident during the last ten years that concerted action would have to be taken by river frontage owners on both the north and south banks of the Yangtze to prevent valuable farming lands from being washed away. In 1914, a Nantungchow Shore Protection Board was organized and work begun. This work consisted of re-vestment made by means of "spur" dykes, layers of stone placed upon brush mattresses, along the Nantungchow river front. Mr. H. C. de Rijke, who was well-known at that time in China, was engaged as engineer on the work, until his death in 1918. Mr. Chen Pao-chu is at present vice-director General of the Shore Defence Board and an American engineer, Mr. E. W. Lane, fills the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. de Rijke. Mr. Chen Pao-chu talked freely on the subject of shore protection discussing the plans which have been presented by Mr. Sidney J. Powell, consulting engineer, for the development of the banks and channels of the Yangtze in the vicinity of Kiangyin and Nantungchow.

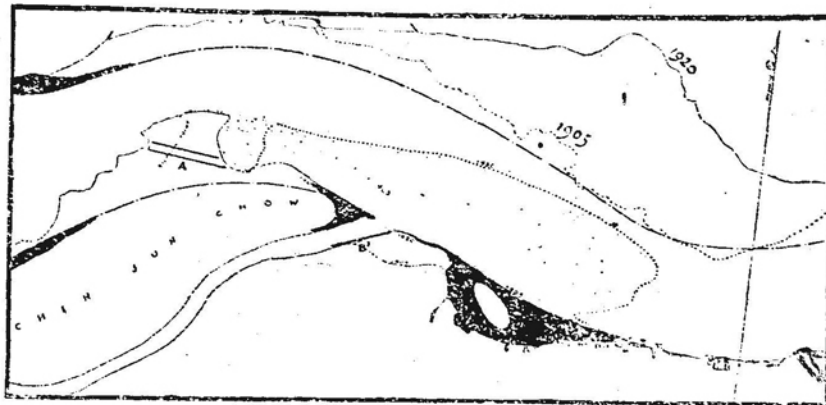
LANDS TO HOLD AND RECLAIM.

Because the deep water channel of the river has constantly and gradually changed its course, large areas of land have been lost on the one side and thrown up on the other in muddy flats which are not cultivated. Aside from being a great financial loss, this fact creates a dangerous condition of affairs in some cases, for instance in the now practically unused channel behind Pitman King Island where a large bore rushes at flood tide and sweeps over the land.

The plans proposed would stabilize the channel of the river without diverting it unnaturally and would make it possible for the land along the banks to be reclaimed without danger of their being reflooded later. The value of the land far exceeds the cost of the works and Mr. Chen Pao-chu said that the only difficulty at present was to get funds to begin the work. Kiangyin has a plan of reclamation on foot now, which it is thought will provide the necessary funds for a beginning. The whole problem is linked up, of course, with the question of the entire Yangtze conservancy about which the people of Chinkiang are at present so justifiably agitated on account of the startling changes which have taken place there.

CHINKIANG'S DANGER.

The accompanying chart shows the great distance which the channel has receded from the town of Chinkiang since 1905 and everyone



The River Channel at Chinkiang.

The dotted portion shows the sand spit which has formed during the last 15 years. Behind it in the black area is the concession of Chinkiang. The space between the dotted line and black line marked respectively 1905 and 1920 indicates the amount of erosion which

has taken place. The distance across the eroded area near the lettering 3 is approximately 2,000 feet. A and B are a part of the proposed works. The chart is taken from the report made by Mr. S. J. Powell to the Municipal Council of Chinkiang.

who has seen Chinkiang recently at low water, will remember the appalling desolation of the scene—broad mud flats crowded with masted junks waiting for high water to carry them on.

This is a sad condition for those people to face who have hoped great things for Chinkiang—the making of a great treaty port there at the junction of the Kiangse-kiang and the Grand Canal. As a matter of fact, in 60 or 70 years time, the river is apt to move back again naturally to her former channel but in the meantime Chinkiang is an inland city and commercially dead. Great quantities of earth have been carried away from the northern bank across from Chinkiang. In one area of 10,000 mow, 6,480,000,000 cubic feet of earth has been torn away during 15 years through erosion and been deposited, mainly, in front of Chinkiang. Some of the favourite haunts of snipe shooters on the south bank are now covered with 75 feet of water.

MAN'S INGENUITY AND NATURE'S POWER.

Many people in Chinkiang expressed the fear that when the curve of the river became great enough through erosion, the force of the water would break a new channel through northward toward the lake district and seek an outlet near Haichow leaving Shanghai high and dry at the old mouth. Engineering authorities say, however, that this could not happen because the flow of water loses in velocity on a greater curve and so tends to deposit silt and thus work back again. Such a danger does exist at Shasi, however, where the streets of the city are 30 feet below the flood level of the Yangtze and her destructive force is checked by dykes alone.

No casual traveller up the Yangtze river can fail to be impressed with the power and force of such a body of water. Engineers and old residents in the Yangtze Valley who have watched the action of the river for years, know her force for good or evil and realize the need of stabilizing her course against

the future. Mr. Powell's plan for proposed works at Chinkiang has been received by Mr. F. J. Mayers, the Commissioner of Customs, who has had extensive experience with river conditions and the plan has now been submitted to Peking for approval. All discussion regarding the future action of the river is kept largely in the field of speculation by the fact that no survey has ever been made of its entire course. At any rate, stabilizing can and should be done and it is to be hoped that the Government will recognize this need.

A WEDDING of great interest was solemnized at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on April 21, when Mr. Gerald Hay Ruxton, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and throughout the war navigating officer in the Submarine Service, was married to Miss Mona D'Arcy-Irvine, eldest daughter of Archdeacon G. A. D'Arcy-Irvine, of Cumberland and Sydney, New South Wales. The bridegroom is the second son of the late Rev. F. H. Ruxton, Rector of Well, Yorkshire. The Rev. Gordon W. B. Statt, R.N., and the Rev. B. J. Pim, R.N., were the officiating clergy. The bride, who was tastefully attired in white, with a black lace hat, was given away by Captain C. S. Benning, R.N., of H.M.S. Titania. The bridesmaid was Miss Olive Dalzell. Lt. Malleon, V.C., of H.M.S. Submarine L19, acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel. The guests included, in addition to those who had taken part in the ceremony: Commander Cantlie of H.M.S. Titania, and Mrs. Cantlie; Commander Brady, of H.M.S. Foxglove, Engineer-Lieut.-Commander Jackson, of the Titania Submarine Depot, Capt. R. Douglas, Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Martin, Lt. Thompson, Lt. Blood, Lt. Carrie and Lt. O'Callaghan. It is interesting to remark that the majority of the naval guests were comrades of Mr. Ruxton during the war.

TRADE IN TREATY PORTS

Review of Last Year's Commerce Up and Down the Coast

We are indebted to the Inspector-General of Customs for copies of the Annual Trade Reports for 1920, as well as Trade Returns for the quarter ended December 31, 1920, of several outposts.

HUNCHUN.

With regard to Hunchun, Mr. U. Marconi, Acting Commissioner of Customs there, remarks that the year 1920 can well be recorded as one of the most troublous experienced in that district. What with political turmoil across the Russian frontier, Koreans seething with discontent, and hunghutze infesting the land, merchants and farmers were constantly denied that sense of security upon which trade is dependent. Furthermore, the wild fluctuations in exchange and the tightening of the Japanese market for cereals handicapped sound enterprise and encouraged gambling, with the result that, in spite of a bountiful harvest, the volume of trade is one of the smallest on record. The revenue for 1920 is the lowest on record. To the total collection of Hk. Tls. 17,636, import duties contributed Hk. Tls. 12,717 and export duties Hk. Tls. 4,919, as against Hk. Tls. 19,259 and Hk. 10,660, respectively, in 1919. The total value of imports from foreign countries direct, i.e. Russia and Korea, was Hk. Tls. 570,607 as against Hk. Tls. 722,080 in 1919. Foreign imports valued at Hk. Tls. 13,052 found their way to Hunchun from the interior, the chief items being cotton goods, cigarettes, indigo and metal bars. The total value of re-exports was Hk. Tls. 5,687, against Hk. Tls. 13,544 in 1919. The net value of Chinese goods exported abroad was Hk. Tls. 201,311, as against Hk. Tls. 377,912 in 1919, Russia absorbing Hk. Tls. 39,190 and Korea Hk. Tls. 162,121.

NEUCHWANG.

Mr. W. R. M'D. Parr, Commissioner of Customs at Neuchwang, states that the net value of the trade of that port passing through the Maritime Customs in 1920 was Hk. Tls. 46,129,768, exceeding that of the preceding year by Hk. Tls. 4,788,482. The high price of rice, cereals and silk which ruled in Japan at the beginning of the year promoted an increased demand for beans and beancake, while the high price of silver encouraged the import trade. The year's revenue collection amounted to Hk. Tls. 729,945, a decrease of Hk. Tls. 17,582 compared with 1919. The net value of foreign imports was Hk. Tls. 15,635,628, a gain of Hk. Tls. 4,315,270 as compared with 1919. It is interesting to note that all Japanese cotton piece good showed a conspicuous increase, save Japanese cotton cloth, which is being replaced by Chinese cotton cloth, both imported from Shanghai and manufactured locally. As compared with the figures for 1919, the value of Chinese products ex-

ported abroad declined by some Hk. Tls. 7,253,000, which in a measure is explained by the poor demand from Japan for beancake. Native exports coastwise, however, increased in value by some Hk. Tls. 3,000,000, owing to the brisk demand for Chinese ginseng, beans and beancake from the southern ports. The value of Chinese imports advanced from Hk. 11,795,479 in 1919 to Hk. Tls. 16,499,596, every item under cotton piece goods showing a substantial increase. The value of transit trade inwards—Hk. Tls. 3,000,000—exhibits an increase of some 50 per cent. over the figures for 1919, and the transit dues collected during the year advanced by some Hk. Tls. 1,472.

ANTUNG.

Mr. Edward Gilchrist, Commissioner of Customs at Antung, reports that Antung shared in the speculation and inflation which accompanied and survived the world war and has since, in common with most other places, experienced the discomforts of liquidation and deflation. The net value of trade was Hk. Tls. 63,071,523, an advance upon the previous year's figures which would be misleading if allowance were not made for the swift and severe depreciation of silver. The boom of the last few years showed no signs of flagging in the early spring, but the reaction was well under way before summer set in, reflecting the acute financial crisis in Japan. Local banks grew cautious, and the shopkeepers of Antung, who had been doing a feverish business with borrowed capital, shrivelled up owing to dearth of credit. The entrances and clearances of steamers and launches aggregated 359,862 tons, and of sailing vessels 11,692 tons, showing a grand aggregate of 371,554 tons. This is the highest tonnage yet recorded, although the actual number of vessels was the smallest since 1917. The gross value of imports of foreign goods during 1920 was Hk. Tls. 35,111,440, compared with Hk. Tls. 32,780,273 in 1919. Of these imports, Hk. Tls. 26,255,905 were destined for the interior, leaving Hk. Tls. 8,855,535 to represent local consumption. The value of foreign goods re-exported amounted to Hk. Tls. 945,506, making the net importation Hk. Tls. 34,165,934. All but Hk. Tls. 20,477 of the re-exports were to foreign countries, but it is unreasonable to suppose that this return of goods was due to a better market in Japan. They were simply unsaleable in Manchuria on account of the rise in gold exchange. Native products exported amounted to Hk. Tls. 25,118,566, a reduction from 1919 figures of Hk. Tls. 317,870. The value of shipments from the interior passing through Antung by rail to Korea and Japan was Hk. Tls. 5,644,203, which leaves a balance of Hk. Tls. 19,474,361 to represent the value of local exports. Chinese goods, chiefly from Chefoo and Shanghai, arrived worth Hk. Tls. 3,876,932, of which a value of Hk. Tls. 89,909 was re-exported; the net import was accordingly Hk. Tls. 3,787,023,

in comparison with Hk. Tls. 3,952,950 during 1919. Of treasure, U. S. Gold \$1,000,000 in gold were imported from Japan and Russian Gold Roubles 2,100,910 were exported to Japan and Korea. A touring party of American silk merchants and manufacturers arrived in Antung in April for an inspection of Chinese and Japanese owned filatures. It is hoped that their visit may have a stimulating influence upon the local industry.

NANKING.

The report for the big river port is of a very cheerful nature, stating: "The future prosperity of the port is so undoubtedly hopeful that, in spite of political strife—prevailing, as it did, from February to September—unsteadiness of foreign exchange and the famine in the northern provinces, the net value of the trade reached Hk. Tls. 53,323,696, which exceeds the total of the previous record year by Hk. Tls. 9,176,605 and that of 1918 by Hk. Tls. 30,327,930." Mention is made of the improvements contemplated at both Nanking and Pukou, for the handling of deep-sea vessels, for the further advancement of trade.

In the revenue branch, duty was paid under seven flags, the lion's share falling to the British, with Hk. Tls. 454,682; Chinese Hk. Tls. 166,773; Japanese Hk. Tls. 21,243; American Hk. Tls. 67,286; and others Hk. Tls. 678. The total tonnage exceeded the record tonnage of the previous year by 300,722 tons, whilst 434 ocean-going steamers, of 610,312 tons, entered and cleared, against 326, of 290,766 tons, in 1919.

Imports were: Foreign Hk. Tls. 4,411,399, Chinese Hk. Tls. 17,452,783, a total advance of 4½ millions over 1919 and almost twice the total of 1918. Exports showed similar increases, the total value being Hk. Tls. 25,022,045.

SOOCHOW.

The gross value of trade for 1920 amounted to Hk. Tls. 18,334,808, a falling off of more than four million taels on the year, though 1919 happened to be an exceptionally prosperous period. The decrease is held to be mainly due to the diminished export of Chinese goods and particularly white silk. Imports showed some increase, foreign totalling Hk. Tls. 4,330,924 and Chinese Hk. Tls. 1,310,008.

Revenue, at Hk. Tls. 198,028, was not much more than half of the previous year's. The export trade represented Hk. Tls. 12,690,987, a recession of over 5½ millions.

WUHU.

Of this city the Commissioner says that seldom in its history has a year opened with a more hopeful combination of circumstances favouring trade development and yet it was not a success, principally because of diminished shipments of rice to southern ports and increased shipments from up-country by native boats, which escape dues by taking routes which clear the city.

The gross value of trade was Hk. Tls. 40,474,675, or Hk. Tls. 8,176,509 less than the record figures of the previous year.

A falling off is recorded under every heading except imports, the value of foreign goods coming in being over 11½ million taels, representing an increase of 1½ million. In this connexion it is noted that Indian and Japanese yarns continue to decline, being completely overshadowed by Chinese products. Chinese imports stood at Hk. Tls. 7,000,000, an increase of over a million. The decline of exports to foreign countries is explained by the fact that prices in Japan have fallen so much that the iron ore trade, which furnished practically all under this heading, is no longer remunerative.

NINGPO.

The devastation caused by a typhoon last July necessitated extraordinary measures for the relief of general distress and consequently there was no little injury to trade, but, this notwithstanding, the year proved fairly profitable, the nett value of trade increasing from Hk. Tls. 28,334,260 in 1919 to Hk. Tls. 28,407,824, under the Maritime Customs, whilst that passing through the Native Customs rose from Hk. Tls. 10,464,535 to Hk. Tls. 11,753,992. The Commissioner records that, "apart from the consequences of the continued animosity towards Japan and Japanese goods, which seems to have taken root here more deeply than elsewhere, local trade was not affected by political complications of any kind."

The nett value of the foreign import trade was Hk. Tls. 9,509,952, against Hk. Tls. 9,280,864; Chinese exports Hk. Tls. 10,157,146 against Hk. Tls. 12,090,588; Chinese imports Hk. Tls. 8,992,952, an increase of Hk. Tls. 1,751,133.

HANGCHOW.

With a total revenue of Hk. Tls. 174,364,164 Hangchow continues the steady decline in the amount collected in dues and duties since 1911 when revenue amounted to Hk. Tls. 553,984,672. This does not, however, reflect any decrease in the volume of the trade of the port, which has remained remarkably steady, but the abolition of the export duty on tea declared for abroad, the Japanese market for rape seed and rare seed-cake being non-existent for the year and the falling off in the yield from dues on postal packets. The total shipping entered and cleared amounted to 4,628 craft of all kinds amounting to 223,027 tons. The value of foreign imports arriving direct at Hangchow, Hk. Tls. 78,173 was less than half of the 1919 total, while the amount imported from Chinese ports rose by Hk. Tls. 1,080,000 to 5.59 million Haikuan taels. The results of the boycott of Japanese goods are plainly shown in the continued downward movements of machinery (mostly silk weaving looms) and of matches. Chinese exports amounted to about Hk. Tls. 10,252,000.

WENCHOW.

The gross value of the trade of this port amounted to Hk. Tls. 8,188,916, record figures since the opening of the port, and revenue to Hk. Tls. 110,447 a decrease over the previous year of Hk. Tls. 5,807. The nett value of foreign goods imported fell off nearly 64 per cent., exports of Chinese goods abroad and coastwise likewise fell off to a small extent but Chinese imports improved by 74.12 per cent. The increase in the value of imports is accounted for by the high cost of living which had a very direct effect upon the cost of producing articles of local origin.

KIUKIANG.

Kiukiang surpassed her record year of 1919 with trade of a nett value passing through the Maritime Customs of Hk. Tls. 48,416,293. The rise in sterling exchange place Japanese lower priced goods in a better position than those from Great Britain and America and the boycott, which at the beginning of the year was slackening, dead out entirely. The total Maritime Customs collection for the year was Hk. Tls. 670,792, the value of foreign goods imported showed an increase of Hk. Tls. 3,592,536 or a ratio of over 35 per cent., the improvement being most noticeable in English grey and white shirtings, Japanese piece goods also showed very marked improvement. The total value of exports showed a slight decrease as compared with 1919 last year's figures being Hk. Tls. 24,205,785.

NANNING.

Nanning was a disappointment in 1920; it failed to fulfil the expectations of a good year which were formed at the commencement, and the Customs receipts showed a decrease of Hk. Tls. 3,184 as compared with 1919, Hk. Tls. 120,575 being the lowest for the last six

years. The total tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered and cleared showed an increase of 14,000 tons and while some of them left with a fair amount of cargo, generally speaking the effect of inadequate cargoes was seriously felt. The import of foreign goods fell off by nearly Hk. Tls. 200,000 at Hk. Tls. 3,736,023 while two lakhs was the falling off in the value of Chinese goods exported.

SZEMAO.

For the first time in its history since it was opened to foreign trade the revenue collection has reached five figures, viz. Hk. Tls. 10,755 an increase of nearly 100 per cent. on the average yearly collection for the past decade. More than twice the number of beasts of burden and more men were employed in the carrying trade under control of the Customs there, as many as 21,065 pack animals being employed.

THE "Jiji" says that a rumour is current in Berlin to the effect that Dr. Solf, the German Ambassador to Japan, will shortly be transferred to Washington. Dr. Solf himself is, however, unable to say whether it is true or not. The "Jiji" nevertheless thinks that it is not altogether outside the range of possibility. In view of the fact that there is a prospect of negotiations for a separate peace being opened between America and Germany, the German Government desires to have an able diplomat at Washington to represent German interests. But there are few German diplomats under the present German Government who are worthy of a post of this particular importance, and it is considered that Dr. Solf is almost the only man big enough for the post.

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15 NANKING ROAD,

SHANGHAI

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, May 6.

Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	
@ 3/3=Tls. 6.15 @ 72.75=\$8.43	
Gold Dollars, Bank's buying rate	
@ 70½=Tls. 1.42 @ 72.75=\$1.95	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.4875
Native Interest	03
Copper Cash	no quotation
Bar Silver	55½
Bank rate of discount	6½%
Proportion reserve to liabilities	12%
Paris on London	Frs. 49.68
New York on London	G.\$3.96½

OPENING AND CLOSING BANK RATES.

ON LONDON—	1 Tael
Tel. transfer	3/3
Demand	3/3½
Credit 4 m/s.	3/6
Credit 6 m/s.	3/7½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	3/6½
ON NEW YORK—	
Tel. transfer	64½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	72½
ON PARIS—	
Demand	833
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	930
ON INDIA—	
Demand	248
ON HONGKONG—	
Demand	76
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	74½
ON BATAVIA—	
Demand	192
ON SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATE FOR MAY.

Hk. Tl. 5.49 @ 3/3½	£1
" 1 @ 848	Frs. 9.45
" 1.39 @ 64½	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 75	Yen 1.49
" 1 @ 248	Rupees 2.76
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 13.25 Italian Lire	14.73
Roubles no quotation.	

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling rates, May 6.—

It. Lire 13.50	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.70	Tl. 1
Marks 43.00	Tl. 1
It. Lire 9.85	Y. 1

Quotations May 5.—

It. Lire 81.40	£1 stg.
It. Lire 20.40	\$1 U.S.
It. Lire 162.60	Frs. 100

Week's Exchange Notes

May 7.

At the close of business on May 5 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 40,497,000 and \$39,050,000.

These figures include Tls. 8,040,000 and \$20,150,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were 77 bars.

Bar Silver. There were no movements during the week.

Sycee. Arrivals were:—

Tls. 300,000 from Tientsin

Shipments were:—

Tls. 600,000 to Hongkong

Dollars. Arrivals were:—

\$570,000 from Tientsin

200,000 „ Hankow

80,000 „ Soochow

\$850,000

Shipments were:—

\$120,000 to Soochow

100,000 „ Amoy

\$220,000

SILVER.

The London market has been very steady with an advancing tendency, the quotation on Thursday afternoon being 35½d. ready and 34½d. forward, a rise of ½d. ready and forward as compared with the price on 29th ultimo. Bombay advises that the Bazaar is buying ready and selling forward to a moderate extent. Reuter yesterday morning advised that Thursday's rise of ½d. ready and forward was due to small supplies.

EXCHANGE.

The T.T. selling rate has remained unchanged throughout the week at 3/3d. There has, however, been very little legitimate trade business passing, the bulk of operations being inter-bank, on the basis of 2d. to 2½d. premium on the quoted rate. Both exports and imports continue exceedingly dull. At the close of business on 6th instant there were some sellers of T.T. at 3/5½d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Gold Imports and Exports

In their report of March 10 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,512,525 as compared with £126,511,035 last week.

The fair amount of gold which was on offer this week was taken for New York.

It is reported from New York that £353,000 and \$4,000,000 in gold have been received there from London, while an amount of \$1,100,000 in gold has been received from Paris.

The following are the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of February, 1921:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Sweden	85,287	—
Belgium	5,450	—
West Africa	60,996	—
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	—	50,098
United States of America	—	4,118,141
Rhodesia	199,628	—
Transvaal	2,462,630	—
British India	629,250	—
Straits Settlements	6,625	—
Other Countries	9,618	3,711
	3,459,484	4,171,994
	3,459,618	4,171,904

THE CONDITION OF SILVER.

The condition of the market at the present time is somewhat remarkable. After the heavy fall spread over the last six months, in the course of which the value of silver has been reduced by about half, some return of confidence in the future of the metal would not have awakened surprise, especially when we reflect that the average pre-war price was about 27d.

There are, however, no grounds as yet for anticipating permanent improvement in the price in the near future, or even that still lower rates may not materialize.

India has been importing silver with great freedom, tempted by falling rates and the opportunity of turning out gold in exchange. Still even though the response of the Indian Bazaars to world-wide offerings of silver be so whole-hearted, occasional breathing time obviously becomes necessary.

China has been an active operator, but the fact does not constitute a bull factor; it is only absorbers that count in the long run. China's stocks at present are too large and her export trade too lifeless for her to figure in that capacity.

No automatic action now operates between silver and the trade of China as in days gone by. Speculative business, often unduly large, confuses the issue, and prevents exchange from following the real tendency of the value of silver.

Large fresh shipments have been made from China to India, which, coupled with higher gold quotations in the latter country, have deterred the Indian Bazaars from sending orders here upon a really large scale. Sufficient demand, however, has arisen to impose a fairly heavy premium upon the price for prompt delivery.

U.S. Consul Wakefield at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, reports the discovery of silver in paying quantities in the Upper Stewart Country, 150 miles west of Dawson City, Alaska. He says the silver area is 25 miles long and 10 miles wide, and silver discovered in eight hills has yielded from \$200 to \$500 a ton on assays.

SILVER IN INDIA

Prospects of a Duty

Reporting on the silver market on March 17, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. said:—

The market has been rather firmer this week owing to demand for early shipment for the Indian Bazaars. The Continent has been a seller, not on a large scale, but sufficient, in the absence of American sales, to fulfil orders though at a more or less substantial premium upon spot delivery. This touched 1½d. on March 15, when the quotation for cash was fixed at 31½d. and for forward delivery at 31½d. Some of the Indian activity may have been induced by anxiety—not yet dissipated—lest a duty might not after all be imposed upon the import of silver into India. Such an action would not be surprising considering that revenue is so much in request, and that silver can hardly be described otherwise than as an article of luxury for Indian consumption.

It is possible that imports of silver into India during the current year—from this country, China, and the United States combined—have already approximated 20 million ounces, a very handsome accretion within the short period of two months and a half. In pre-war days, private imports to the extent

of 40,000,000 ounces in one year would have been considered large, whilst we should remember that India has been suffering during the last six months from a poor monsoon.

The probable explanation of so substantial an inquiry is the heavy export of gold which has taken place. It is reported that the Bazaars have sold £600,000 more gold within the last few days. Obviously a great deal of silver might possibly be bought in exchange for gold.

China, however, is the weak spot and a resumption of serious selling from that quarter would affect the price materially.

AMERICA'S ABSORPTION OF GOLD

Superabundance in the Country

In their report for March 17 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,513,185, as compared with £126,512,525 last week.

A fair amount of gold came on offer this week and was taken for the United States of America.

It is reported from New York that amounts of gold, value \$700,000, \$700,000 and \$430,000, have been received from Sweden, Paris and Rotterdam, respectively. It is also reported that a consignment of gold, the value of which is as yet unknown, has arrived from India.

The convention between the British and the Soviet Governments arranged for the unrestricted admission of gold of Soviet origin into this country, but does not protect it from the risk of being attached by legal process on the part of individuals.

A reference to the files of our weekly letter will show that all offerings of exportable gold since the week ending November 4 last, have been absorbed by the United States of America with the exception of a small amount for the Dutch East Indies in the week ending February 17. During the last few months very large quantities of gold have been bought in India and shipped also to the United States; abundant further supplies are available in the Indian Empire so long as other Indian exports are stagnant. Not only so, the United States during the greater part of the war and since has been the bourne to which most of the world's gold has travelled and from which little has returned. The repeated hammer blows caused by these shipments of precious metal—not really desired in the United States, where gold is already super-abundant—have had, and, if continued, will have the effect of reducing the discount from which the British pound sterling has been suffering in regard to U. S. currency.

The Transvaal gold output for February, 1921, amounted to 558,137 fine ounces, as compared with 651,595 fine ounces for January, 1921, and 625,330 fine ounces for February, 1920.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK

The China Specie Bank, Ltd., recently established at Hongkong, opened its branch office at Shanghai on Sunday, the company having erected premises at the corner of Honan and Tientsin Roads. A large number of Chinese and foreign guests were received by Mr. I. P. Allen, manager of the Hongkong office, Mr. K. T. Wong, general assistant manager, and Mr. Lee Yung-tsai, manager of the Shanghai branch. The company, a Chinese enterprise, has an authorized capital of £1,000,000, and there were deposits to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000 in the vaults of the bank yesterday.

In the course of a brief speech at Sunday's reception, Mr. Allen observed that it was not the purpose of the bank to take business away from banks already existing. The company desired to build up new business, to add to the general volume of banking business and assist in the development of the immense business of China. There was undoubtedly an immense amount of undeveloped business in the country, dormant and needing the attention of those whose business it was to bring the people of China in touch with the markets of the world.

China's Monetary System

Tientsin, April 29.

A general meeting of bankers of the whole country is due to be held here on May 1, when the question of the consolidation of the monetary system is expected to be deliberated.—Eastern News Agency.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Steady Though Small Advance in Piece Goods: Interest in Local Cloth: Export Market

May 7.

The conditions prevailing in the local markets last week have been continued since with only slight variations. Optimism over the piece goods situation is maintained, the belief being more general that we have witnessed the worst and that the recent improvement is on a solid basis. Many months, however, must elapse before we shall have seen the full effects of the crisis, for the difference between purchase and present market prices is in many cases of a ruinous magnitude. How some of that cargo is to be cleared it is difficult to see, but in the meantime business people are taking hope from the better feeling existing in the trade. The most interesting feature of the week has been the demand for local cloth which is understood to have appreciated in value by about 10 per cent. from recent low levels. In view of the slackness previously noted, this demand and higher prices are distinctly gratifying. The yarn position remains sound. There is a continuance of inquiry for exports, though principally for the less

important classes, and though little business is yet being done, the position is regarded as rather more hopeful. Mention is made of 10,000 tons of beans from Hankow, but this is understood to have been in the nature of covering short sales. Silk has been much less in demand during the week.

PIECE GOODS.

Generally speaking the optimistic tone which has prevailed, at recent piece goods auctions has been maintained this week. The first two auctions were very bright indeed, and if this was hardly so pronounced at the closing one, it seemed to be no more than a natural lull induced by a desire to note how recent purchases are going into consumption. At the same time Chinese dealers continue "nibbling" at fresh business. A number of telegrams are passing between here and Manchester, some with no higher object, it is true, than to test the market, but others in the hope of being able to keep business going in old chops and a few genuine inquiries for new cargo. The results of the latter have not been very fruitful, as in most cases it is still quite impossible to bridge the gap between values here and prices in Manchester.

The better feeling at the auctions brings into prominence one rather important feature. Where there has been an absence of genuine orders, speculators have this week been able to maintain prices by their operations, a thing which during the last 12 months it has seldom been possible to do, for immediately orders from the interior ceased quotations invariably showed a sharp drop. This week there seems to have been a certain amount of speculative buying of Blacks, the purchasers taking advantage of the low rate of native interest to hold stocks against the coming season. There was also some speculation in Whites, but for these by far the greater part of the demand was genuine. Prices for White Shirtings continue to show a steady advance, especially the better qualities. These are now in short supply, in fact some standard chops are very difficult to obtain, and as the stocks are still further reduced it seems quite likely that dealers will turn their attention to some of the lower grades. These have not advanced in proportion to the better qualities, but there now seems a likelihood that they may see an improved market in the near future.

Demand during the week was fairly general. Ningpo was interested in Greys, as was also Hangchow, while the north had placed orders for light 7-lb. varieties. Korea, as usual, took a certain amount of Whites, but the demand from there was not so steady as it was a week or two ago. Hankow, however, bought Whites, while Changsha called for Jeans, prices for these going up. While, generally speaking, prices showed small rises on the week's operations, it is interesting also to note that the Japanese are putting up their rates for several qualities.

COTTON AND YARN.

China Cotton.—A firmer tendency has been seen in local cotton during the week, but it is thought that the higher prices current have been largely due to the short receipts of the staple. The wet weather has been to a great extent responsible for the small amount arriving. There are few buyers at these higher prices. Closing quotations:—

Tungchow	Tls.	24.80
Shanghai	 "	23.50
Nanzu	 "	23.50
Shensi I	 "	25.50
II	 "	24.50

Yarn.—The yarn position remains as healthy as ever, and prices are steady, especially for spot cargo. The forward position has hardly been so strong during the week, as many of the consuming centres seem to have met their requirements, and are meantime content. The mills, however, are supplied with contracts well ahead. In local cloth the situation has shown a notable improvement, and prices are advancing. A considerable volume of business is reported to have been done during the week. Deliveries of both yarn and cloth continue to be good.

SILK.

The silk market in America has become distinctly quieter. There are only one or two buyers for America in the local market, these having taken a large quantity of new seasons cargo, but the majority of firms have not found further business possible during the week.

Lyons and London remain dead.

The present weather is not over good for the new silk crop, but it is as yet too soon for any radical effect.

TEA.

Keemuns.—Since our last report there has been some business done in the pick of the remaining stock, some 5,000 h/c having been settled at Tls. 19/26. The market is practically cleared of all desirable teas. Previous shipments to London have done well, but buyers are cautious in view of the approach of the new crop, which is estimated to be between 5,000 and 10,000 packages against last year's crop of 58,000. Stocks amount to 30,000 h/c and the market is very quiet.

Country Greens.—There has been practically no business done with the exception of about 1,500 h/c Sowmee at Tls. 8/12.

Pingsuey.—There is still a demand for these, and about 20,000 h/c have been settled at Tls. 18/21. Stocks are 23,000 h/c of so so cargo.

SEED.

There is a slightly better feeling in the export market, but little business of any importance has been closed. In sesamum seed a few small transactions are recorded.

Some purchases of ground-nut kernels are reported for France.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN SHANGHAI

The Index Number for April—Figures by the Bureau of Markets—Textiles and Metals Advancing

In giving the April wholesale price index number for Shanghai the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets reports:—

The index number of wholesale prices current at Shanghai in April records another increase. It totals 78.4, showing a gain of 0.4 per cent. over the previous month, and of 1.4 per cent. over the corresponding month last year, but still a loss of 1.4 per cent. from the peak point reached in June last.

Of the 147 selected articles, composing this number, 52 advanced, 59 declined, and 36 remained stationary. It is notable that some progress was again revealed in the two principal groups, textiles and metals, especially the latter. A strong tendency may probably continue provided that violent fluctuations in exchange are absent from the situation.

Our index numbers extending back to April, 1920, are given below:

Last Wel.	Cereals	Other Food Products	Textiles	Metals	Miscellaneous					
					Fuels	Building materials	Industrial materials	Sundries	Average	Total Average
April 1920	107.2	117.0	103.5	105.7	99.5	109.0	95.1	101.4	101.2	106.9
May	105.0	119.0	102.3	108.9	99.4	113.6	100.9	104.2	104.5	107.9
June	115.4	106.4	100.8	118.2	98.9	122.6	106.6	108.0	109.0	109.9
July	114.7	105.2	100.2	115.7	97.1	120.6	99.3	106.5	105.9	108.3
Aug.	108.6	102.4	98.4	117.0	96.4	118.6	98.3	105.7	104.7	106.2
Sept.	109.9	107.7	94.7	111.8	97.2	114.6	99.2	103.9	103.7	105.5
Oct.	103.2	107.6	94.9	110.2	99.2	116.2	113.5	92.1	105.2	104.2
Nov.	98.6	112.5	93.2	109.9	102.4	118.6	113.4	100.4	108.7	104.6
Dec.	103.1	108.9	91.8	109.4	102.0	120.6	115.3	106.2	111.0	104.8
Jan. 1921	96.9	107.0	93.1	109.6	103.1	118.3	119.7	111.4	113.1	103.9
Feb.	98.5	111.9	94.5	113.4	103.5	119.7	128.3	113.4	116.2	106.9
March	100.6	115.6	97.0	110.2	103.5	117.4	131.5	112.9	116.3	107.9
April	101.0	111.4	97.2	117.1	103.1	117.9	124.6	114.8	115.1	108.4

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 23 amounted to 98,046 tons and the sales during the same period to 72,659 tons.

Restricted Coal Output in Japan

The Hokkaido Coal Mining Guild which was disinclined towards the decision by the Chikuho Guild to restrict output by 17 per cent., has now been persuaded into consent, reports the "Japan Chronicle." The reduction of output will be enforced throughout the country from the May 1. It is believed that the putting of the restriction into effect will not cause many dismissals. At the end of February there were 113,626 miners and coolies in the Chikuho Guild, which figure shows a decrease by 10 per cent. below the end of the first half of last year and by 20 per cent. below the most prosperous days in the year before last.

In the Chikuho district many workers return to their agricultural callings from the latter part of spring to autumn. The Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and other large concerns, knowing that large expenses are required to obtain labour, are somewhat anxious to hire unemployed skilled workers. Mines of the second class and under are reluctant to discharge miners because of the difficulty of coping with the situation, when trade returns to a normal state, and they prefer to increase holidays and adopt the every-other-day system, instead of making dismissals.

Oil Output

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:—

The output of crude oil for April was 798 tons. nett.

Japan's Trade with China

Tokio, May 6.

Japanese trade with China during April was as follows:—

Exports Y.25,063,000; imports Y.11,908,000. These figures show a decrease of Y.65,976,000 in exports and of Y.42,712,000 in imports as compared with the corresponding month of last year.—Eastern News Agency.

Japanese Shipbuilding

Four ships were launched in March from Japanese yards, reports the "Japan Times," with an aggregate gross tonnage of 21,380, compared with 13 with an aggregate gross tonnage of 58,330, for February. The new ships are the N.Y.K. str. Matsue Maru, 7,288 tons, built by the Yokohama Dock; the O.S.K. str. Busho Maru, 2,700 tons, built by the Osaka Iron Works; the M.B.K. stock boat Iwatesan Maru, 5,800 tons, and Suduki & Co.'s str. Koki Maru, 5,600 tons.

Construction of Motor Ships

Of the motor ships registered, Great Britain has under construction 57, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 227,010; Sweden 22 of

57,328 tons; Italy 48 of 49,984 tons; Denmark 16 of 44,671 tons; the United States 7 of 25,085 tons; Norway 15 of 22,176 tons; the Netherlands 11 of 19,585 tons; China 3 of 4,332 tons; British Colonies 5 of 1,973 tons; Brazil 1 of 1,598 tons; Greece 1 of 600 tons, and France 2 of 260 tons.

Britain's Aerial Trade

During 1920 the value of imports received by air into the United Kingdom, amounted to £677,047, and exports therefrom £339,108, making an aggregate aerial trade of £1,016,155. Notwithstanding a decrease in traffic in December, the value of imports and exports (including re-exports) during the quarter October to December was more than four times that of the corresponding period in 1919.

Clothes and furs were the chief articles imported during 1920; of the former a total of £307,500 in value of women's outer clothing was imported by air from France, while furs worth £78,000 were similarly received from the same country. In the export trade men's and boys' woollen clothing, valued at £27,700, was one of the principal items, but as a rule values did not show any special preponderance for particular goods, which included watches, electric-lamp parts, hair, paintings, wireless apparatus, and cinematograph films.

April Rubber Output

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch	73,500
Anglo-Java	184,500
Batu Anam	18,224
Chemor United	23,418
Chempedak	7,000
Cheng	6,514
Java Consolidated	71,400
Kroewoek	50,000
New Amherst	5,474
Pengkalan Durian	14,152
Samagaga	4,113
Semambu	14,220
Senawang	8,358
Shanghai Seremban	13,007
Sua Manggis	12,600
Tebong	38,000
Ziangbe	61,500

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd. the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates Ltd. are

in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang agents:—

Output of dry rubber for April, 1921 68,600 lb.
Shipped 75,250 „
Cocoanuts 450,000 nuts
Rainfall 3 inches.

Chinese Eggs for New Zealand

According to an American Commerce Report eggs and egg pulp were imported into New Zealand to the value of \$201,240 during

the first 10 months of 1920, more than 60 per cent. of which came from China and most of the balance from Australia. China furnished most of the desiccated eggs and pulp, while Australia furnished more of the fresh eggs. The value of the egg industry in New Zealand is estimated at \$9,733,000, and there is a move on foot to ask Parliament to place a sufficient tariff on eggs and egg pulp to curtail the importations.

THE SMALL INVESTORS' CO.

8A Peking Road, Shanghai

To Investors in the Outports.

THE Small Investors' Company was started in Shanghai but a few months ago. The object that its founder and manager had in mind was to give special attention to the needs of the small investor, who may not care to approach recognized brokers with transactions involving smaller amounts than most brokers are accustomed to handle.

It has undoubtedly proved itself of great value, both to those of limited means and to those who wish to divide their investments up between a number of different companies. During its short life more than 900 transactions have passed through its hands and the number is increasing daily. Only cash business is accepted; no order is too small to handle; and any information regarding investments is gladly given.

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Telegraphic Address: DOUGLAS FLEMING,
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HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Shanghai, May 5.

Before the His Honour Judge Skinner Turner.

Motion re Navy League.

Mr. D. McNeill, for Mr. A. L. Anderson, said that this was a motion for leave to appeal in the case of the Trustees of the Navy League against Mr. A. L. Anderson, in which judgement was recently entered for plaintiffs. He had now filed in affidavit by Mr. R. B. Moorehead, which was as follows:—

1.—I have read the statement of claim of the plaintiffs in the action and also the order of this Honourable Court made on the 2nd day of April, 1921.

2.—I am familiar with the lot of land known as the Navy League land and in my opinion the value of the said lot with access solely by native path from the Great Western and Siccawei Roads is not more than Tls. 20,000 while the value of the same lot with access by right of way in accordance with the aforesaid order of this Court is Tls. 50,000.

3.—I am also familiar with the property of the defendant and I consider that if he loses the exclusive use of what is now his private avenue the value of his property would be reduced by at least Tls. 6,000.

Mr. R. E. S. Gregson, for the Navy League, said that the difference in value was open to doubt. It was a matter of opinion.

The Judge: In face of the affidavit there is an appeal as of right. Whichever way it is looked at the value of the land in dispute is over £500, and as such there will be leave to appeal. Security of \$250 for the record and £400 for costs.

Eastern Advertising Agency v.

J. T. Hammond.

This was an action for the return of Tls. 600 deposited by the plaintiffs with the defendant under an agreement for the lease of the second floor at 6 Foochow Road: the return of Tls. 75, the equivalent of one week's rental of premises, the plaintiffs having had to vacate the same owing to defendant's failure to supply electric light; also damages suffered thereby, estimated at Tls. 2,500 and \$2,638. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for plaintiffs.

Pleadings were ordered.

HONGKONG, May 4.—It has been decided that the Hongkong peace-memorial cenotaph is to be a replica in granite of the cenotaph in Whitehall. The estimated cost is \$25,000.—Reuter..

THEFT OF RS. 4,890

Dilwara Steward Sentenced to Three Months in Gaol

In the British Police Court on Wednesday, before Mr. G. W. King, Muckbool Ahmed, a steward on the str. Dilwara, was charged on remand with the theft of Rs. 4,890 from a safe on board the vessel.

The master of the Dilwara said that on April 13 he was informed the ship's safe had been robbed and he found Rs. 4,890 in Rs. 10 notes had been taken. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for information, but without result. Detectives searched and watched the crew at various ports, also without anything being ascertained. At Shanghai, a Customs officer found four bundles of notes (Rs. 3,620) under a mattress in a lady's cabin. On a further search, accused was found with more notes (Rs. 1,150) held between his legs.

The chief officer gave corroborative evidence and said the accused denied all knowledge of the money.

Other evidence as to the search and its results was given and the accused had nothing to say beyond repeating that he found the notes and was afraid to admit it for fear of being accused of the theft.

The accused was given the maximum sentence of three months' imprisonment.

HIGH LIFE IN HONGKEW

Sad Story of an Assault on a Woman: Sequel in Court to a Lovers' Quarrel

Another sordid tale of "The Trenches," with a connexion involving those other drinking halls beyond the western district, the quarrels of lovers, a story of the beating of a woman and allegations of "doped" whiskey, was unfolded in the British Police Court, before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, on Thursday, when Charles Maitland, proprietor of "The Palermo," was summoned for assaulting V. Zellinsky, of 16 Dent Lane. The woman presented a pathetic picture as she stood in the witness box with bloodshot eyes, both frightfully blackened and the bruising extending practically all over her face. Mr. L. K. Kentwell represented the defendant.

Complainant said that she came to Shanghai originally from Harbin, to work for the defendant at the "Palermo." On the morning of the 3rd instant he forced his way into her house and into her bedroom whilst she was asleep and demanded to know why she would not talk to him any more and "why she was so cheeky." He took up a pair of scissors and said that he would kill her and then himself. He said: "I will make a scandal. I will kill myself if you don't love me."

She ran away and locked herself in the kitchen. Defendant broke down two doors to get at her, then struck her and bit her. He then put her to bed, lay down himself

and so threatened her that she took a vow not to inform the police or her Consul. When defendant went to sleep she telephoned to a friend for help.

LAWYER RECALLED.

Mr. Kentwell said that he would reserve cross-examination and apply for an adjournment.

The Magistrate: I shall make it a remand in custody.

Mr. Kentwell: I think that is unnecessary.

The Magistrate: I don't. Look at the state of this woman.

Mr. Kentwell: There is something at the back of this case. There is another man in it. She is his sweetheart. He wrote a letter, suggesting that the case should be settled out of court and made an appointment, which he did not keep. I suggest it was only a ruse to get our witnesses away. The defendant did this in self-defence.

The Magistrate: Self-defence!

Mr. Kentwell: Well, she may have attempted to assault him. I understand this woman pushed him and knocked him down. She was under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Kentwell further urged that, owing to the races, the defendant had not had the opportunity to get his case taken up.

The Magistrate: The races are excellent, no doubt, but in a case of this sort it is for you to get busy, is it not?

Mr. Kentwell: Of course, if you prejudice this case and presume the defendant is guilty—

The Magistrate: You have not appeared before me often, but you should know that you cannot talk like that. You will withdraw that remark.

Mr. Kentwell: I do withdraw it, without reservation.—He added that the two people had been drinking, and there was a lover's quarrel.

ALL FOR LOVE OF A LADY.

The complainant denied that she drank with the defendant. She danced and sang on the stage there. It was a friend of hers, an "officer in the English navy," who wrote to defendant.

Defendant then pleaded guilty and said that the complainant had been his sweetheart, but left him after threatening to "smash him up." They met at the Del Monte, had some drinks and she took him to her house, where there was a quarrel and "a little scrap." He asserted that "the English navy officer" came to his house and threatened to search his rooms.

Defendant added: There was some dope in my whiskey at the Del Monte and I was crazy. I can produce a witness who saw a man putting the dope in my whiskey.

The Magistrate: I still can see no excuse.

The defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

GENERAL Wang Chan-yuan, Tschun of Hupeh, has "guaranteed" to arrange matters for the conciliation of the Southwest with the North, but he requires at least \$10,000,000 in order to carry out his schemes.

YACHT STOKER CHARGED

Disobedience to Commands on the Cutty Sark

In the British Police Court, on Thursday, M. Skuse, a stoker on the yacht Cutty Sark, was brought before Mr. G. W. King, the Magistrate, on a charge of wilful disobedience to a lawful command, contrary to the Merchant Shipping Act.

Captain H. E. Gilroy, the master, said that the defendant had 22 years' good service in the Navy and his work and general conduct on the yacht were quite satisfactory, but he had periodical outbreaks which it was very difficult to deal with on a yacht, which perhaps made the offence more heinous than on any other ship. He did not want to lose the man, but would be content if the Magistrate could make defendant appreciate the enormity of his act.

Defendant said that he had some drink and he thought a ricscha boy must have hit him on the head, because he lost his senses.

The Magistrate: You could have been brought here on a much more serious charge and sent to prison. This sort of conduct is not playing the game with people who treat you well. As your Captain wishes me to be lenient, I will only fine you two days' pay, but if you go on with this line of conduct, at the next port the Cutty Sark calls at you will no doubt get the penalty you might have got here.

Defendant: I have got a good job.

The Magistrate: Then stick to it.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Shanghai, May 3.

Before Hon. C. S. Lobingier, Judge.

S. P. Dokoutchaeff v. China and Mongolia Export Co.

Judgement was given in the above action, a claim for the alleged non-fulfilment of a contract, on a demurrer by the plaintiffs to an application by another party to intervene.

His Honour said:—On September 29, 1919, the "Russian Ministry of Food and Supplies" entered into a written contract with the defendant by which it undertook to supply the Russian Ministry of Food and Supplies with 50,000 sheep pelt coats, covered with khaki drill.

Subsequently a petition alleging the non-performance of said contract was filed by the present plaintiff alleging that he is "the lawful agent, attorney and liquidator of the Ministry of Food Supplies of the Russian Government." This averment was expressly denied in the answer, defendant further alleging

that the Russian Government one time represented by the plaintiff no longer existed at the time when the petition was filed, that its Ministry of Food and Supplies has been dissolved and

that the plaintiff is not entitled to sue for and on behalf of any Government or Ministry.

Defendant's contention (and this afforded the principal issue at the trial) was that plaintiff represented the so-called "Koltchak Government" which was already defunct at the time of the trial and which, we must take judicial notice, has been further obliterated by subsequent events.

After the trial, but before the case could be taken up for disposition, a petition was filed by one Alexis S. Agareff, claiming to represent "the Provisional Russian Government of the Far East (Primorskaia Zemskaia Uprava) which was alleged to be "the successor of the former so-called Omsk or Koltchak Government" and asking leave to intervene. To this petition plaintiff presented a demurrer for insufficiency and on the further ground that the petition was out of time.

We cannot agree with plaintiff's counsel in their contention that the petition for leave to intervene "is in effect a bill of interpleader" for it bears no resemblance to that remedy as in vogue in this jurisdiction. And while intervention, as a matter of right, is available only "before trial" the Court is expressly required to bring in other parties "when a complete determination of the controversy cannot be had without" them. Moreover "substitution of another party for a plaintiff whose right to maintain the action is uncertain or non-existent may be made by leave of Court." It is clear, therefore, that the delay in intervention does not preclude the Court from admitting other parties where the situation seems to require it. And such is the situation which has developed as regards the case at bar. Here is a contract, made not with an individual but with the "Russian Ministry of Food and Supplies." We must take judicial notice of the fact that since the said contract was made there have been several successive Russian governments of that portion of the former Imperial Territory nearest this jurisdiction. Plaintiff indeed claims to represent this "Russian Ministry of Food and Supplies" but now comes another party claiming a power of attorney from the same Ministry of the Government succeeding that with which the contract was made. Ought we to refuse him the opportunity to establish his claim merely because he failed to seek it "before trial" of which he states under oath he was not aware? In view of the numerous far reaching political changes which have occurred in recent months both in and as regards Russia, including the withdrawal of recognition of Russian representation in China we feel that it would be a serious mistake to deny such opportunity. This action involves a large amount of money—the prayer is for over Mexican \$312,000. Surely nothing should be left undone to see that this sum or anything approaching it is conserved for the party actually and legally entitled thereto. Surely also the defendant

should not be exposed to the danger of paying the wrong party. In view of the extremely complicated situation with which this case is inseparably connected the only prudent course appears to be to allow the party seeking intervention to file his petition, setting forth his claims, giving both of the present parties the right to answer and, when this right has been exercised, fixing a date when further evidence may be taken under the new pleading.

The demurrer is accordingly overruled and the said Alexis F. Agareff is given ten days from the receipt by his counsel of notice of this order to file his petition under oath, serving a copy thereof upon both plaintiff and defendant, who will be allowed the usual time to answer the same.

MR. SHAW'S LIBEL ACTION

Plaintiff's Success on Preliminary Point: Demurrer by De- fendants Overruled

Judgement was rendered by Judge C. S. Lobingier in the U. S. Court for China last Friday in connexion with the demurrers pleaded by defendants on April 11 in the case of George L. Shaw v. George Bronson Rea and Patrick Gallagher. Plaintiff is suing for the sum of Gold \$50,000 alleged to be damages suffered as a result of the publication of an article entitled "Asiatic Sinn Fein," in the "Far Eastern Review," of which defendants are publisher and former editor respectively.

Counsel in the case are Mr. Sterling Fessenden for plaintiff, Mr. J. B. Davies for Mr. Rea, and Mr. P. M. Linebarger for Mr. Gallagher.

In his judgement, his Honour said:

Demurrers are here interposed to the petition charging that the defendants

wrote and published in the said "Far Eastern Review" of and concerning the plaintiff an article, which is recited in full in the petition which alleges:

That by the writing and publishing of the aforesaid words and article, the defendants meant and intended it to be understood by all persons who should read such words and article that plaintiff is a Sinn Fein, an Asiatic Sinn Feiner, an enemy of human progress, an enemy of Great Britain and of other countries the Allies and friends of Great Britain.

It is elementary that a demurrer admits all well pleaded averments, and for the purposes of this ruling we must assume that the statements above quoted are true. The question to be decided at this time, then, is not whether the article, standing alone, is libellous but whether it is such when read in connexion with these admitted averments.

Now it would seem quite unsafe to hold that one may with impunity publish of another that the latter is "an enemy of human progress," of his own country and of other

countries in alliance therewith. For it is conceded by counsel for all parties that a publication is libellous if it "tend to disgrace and degrade the party or hold him up to public hatred, contempt or ridicule." Indeed, it has been judicially declared that Words of ridicule only, or of contempt, which merely tend to lessen a man in public esteem, or to wound his feelings, will support a suit for libel, because of their being embodied in a more permanent and enduring form, of the increased deliberation and malignity of their publication, and of their tendency to provoke breaches of the public peace.

Counsel for the editor cites a lower court decision to the effect that it is not libellous to publish of another that he is an "anarchist;" but that decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of the same jurisdiction. Which was afterwards followed elsewhere. So it is libellous to publish of one that he is a "traitor" or "a dangerous, able and seditious agitator" which are not much more than the phrases used in the petition.

Counsel for the publisher asserts that plaintiff's name appears only three times in the article but we find it in seven places one of which is a head-line. Besides as the said counsel well knows (the point having been decided in a case where he successfully prosecuted another for alleged libel of him) the libellous character of a publication does not depend upon the use of the aggrieved party's name. It may be libellous even if the name is not mentioned.

In view of the petition's admitted everments it would clearly be reversible error to hold that it fails to state a cause of action and the demurrer is accordingly overruled.

ATTEMPTED POLITICAL MURDER

The Allegation that Dr. Sun Instigated the Plot Against Gen. Li.

The trial was continued at the Mixed Court on Saturday of Vong Chi-ming, for alleged conspiracy and attempting to murder General Li Kan-yuan.

General Li, who was formerly Tuchun of Szechuan, and latterly of Kuangtung, underwent a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. P. M. Linebarger, who is appearing for the prisoner, and the case was ultimately adjourned.

The Assessor (Mr. Hutchison) frequently asked counsel for the defence to refrain from putting irrelevant questions to witness and there were some lively altercations between counsel, and Mr. Y. S. Zia, prosecuting on behalf of the police.

When the General said that he wished to live in Shanghai in order to be free to study, and was neither afraid of the Northern nor Southern factions, Mr. Linebarger asked why he could not pursue his studies in Chinese territory. Gen-

eral Li said he failed to understand why counsel should put this question.

Mr. Linebarger:—Because we have to pay rates here to maintain such people. . . Mr. Zia promptly objected to this insinuation, and Mr. Linebarger asked the witness how fast his car travelled, and whether he was accustomed to using firearms. This time the Assessor complained that such a question had no bearing on the case. No one was charged with shooting a person in a car.

Mr. Linebarger then handed witness a Chinese-American book turned over at a page on which were several questionnaires relating to nationalist aspirations. Witness invited counsel to discuss them at his (witness's) house, suggesting that the subject was scarcely to the point.

In further examination witness said he was appointed Governor of Shensi by President Li Yuan-hung. Dr. Sun Yat-sen had not helped him to get the appointment. He resigned the office of governor of Kuangtung because there was no peace in the province. Witness thought Dr. Sun was the leader of the Kuomintang. Dr. Sun's people were neither witness' friends nor his enemies.

To the question did he like Dr. Sun, witness replied that he held no opinion in the matter.

Mr. Linebarger:—Then do you think it is fair to charge Dr. Sun Yat-sen with instigating this alleged assassination against you?

Mr. Zia:—He is not charged with it.

Mr. Linebarger (to Mr. Zia) You have already charged him. I want a withdrawal of the allegation which has been made by you and General Li.

With some indignation counsel asked the Bench to recall that the prosecution had charged Dr. Sun Yat-sen with the alleged assassination. Dr. Sun "was being defamed."

The Assessor:—It is not necessary to defend him on that charge. Never mind the nationalist party, that you represent, now.

Mr. Linebarger asked Mr. Zia publicly to withdraw "all unprivileged defamation and libel against Dr. Sun Yat-sen."

Mr. Zia replied that he would not. There was plenty of evidence to show that the alleged assassination was instigated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Mr. Linebarger:—I know the difficulty felt on the part of the Court, but I want to say here publicly that if Mr. Zia and the General will not take the opportunity to retract, the matter will not end in this court.

The Assessor:—We are at present trying Vong Chi-ming.

In answer to the Court, General Li said he was not at home when his secretary was shot. This man had been with witness for several years. One of the men who entered the house was pock-marked; he could not describe the others.

The wife of prisoner then gave evidence, and shortly afterwards the hearing was adjourned.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CHINESE

A youthful looking Chinese, described as a clerk, was on Monday at the Mixed Court, charged with obtaining by false pretences sums of Tls. 4,500 and Tls. 7,000 from Chang Sung-tai and two other merchants.

Dr. H. C. Mei, who appeared with Mr. A. M. Preston, for the complainants, asked for a remand. The accused, he said, belonged to a gang of swindlers and he would require to produce important documents which were in the interior. The defendant had made preparations to abscond, and the other members of the gang had escaped. Orders were received by all these men from the complainants for certain goods, and 30 per cent. of the price of the goods had been paid. Quantities of petroleum, the goods in question, were alleged by the defendants to have arrived by the P. & O. S. Dilwara. Dr. Mei said he could produce witnesses to prove that the defendant and his confederates not in custody had not forwarded a cable home, intending for the consignment.

It was stated by the police that the accused was arrested on Saturday, and when charged made no reply.

Mr. Preston said two other men were concerned who were British subjects, and they would be proceeded against in H. M. Supreme Court.

When the Assessor (Mr. Blackburn) said he would remand the case and allow bail in Tls. 5,000, Dr. Mei submitted that if he were released from custody the defendant would abscond. Counsel asked the Court to make the security double that amount. Eventually bail was fixed at Tls. 10,000, and an injunction was made against the Chung Foo Bank, ordering it not to pay out any sums standing in the name of the accused.

WAS THE CHAUFFEUR IN CHARGE?

Interesting Decision in Mixed Court

An interesting point, as to whether the owner of a stationary car or the chauffeur in attendance is responsible in the event of the question of "obstruction" being raised, came up at the Mixed Court on April 28, before Mr. Allman, American Assessor, and Magistrate Tsang. A chauffeur employed by Captain Eisler was charged with having failed to move a car in Jinkee Road when requested to do so by the police, and was fined \$5. It appeared that the car had been standing there from 9.40 until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 16th instant.

Captain Eisler appeared in defence of his chauffeur. He told the Court that the man was not to blame. He was not in charge of the car, and if anybody were

summoned, it should have been himself. He had given the chauffeur orders not to move, and had taken away the pusher key and starter. The chauffeur was, therefore, only in the position of a watchman to see that nothing was stolen from the car. Captain Eisler added that he had taken this course purposely for reasons of his own. He wished to make the case a test case and to have the case heard in the American Court, his object being to find out why other motor cars and rickshas were allowed to stand in Jinkee Road.

The Assessor said the Court had decided that the chauffeur was in charge of the car and accordingly fined him \$5 for a breach of the traffic regulations (By-law 36).

Captain Eisler replied that he considered the sentence unfair, and asked if he might be allowed to appeal.

The Assessor said there could be no appeal.

"KING OF PICKPOCKETS"

Kiangwan Russians Imprisoned

When Andre A. Petrovitch and S. Chickerin were on April 29, at the Mixed Court, charged on remand with picking pockets at the Kiangwan Race Course the previous week, and stealing \$25 from a Japanese shop in Woosung Road Inspector McKenzie produced a letter from a prominent Russian, describing the first accused as being known as the "King of Pickpockets" in every place he had visited.

It was stated by the police that the men lived in a boarding house in North Szechuen Road. They had asked the boy, Levoff, who was previously charged with larceny, to take them to the race course. Levoff had been victimized by the pair, and Inspector Mackenzie assured the Bench that the police were now satisfied as to the lad's innocence in the whole affair. The Japanese proprietor of a jeweller's shop at No. 263 Woosung Road stated that both accused entered the shop. The man, Petrovitch, wanted to buy a tie-pin. He tendered a \$100 note and when given change said he did not want Chinese money. The defendant then refused to

make the purchase, and asked the shopkeeper to return him the note. When the money was returned to him he absconded with five \$5 notes.

VIOLENCE IN COURT.

Both prisoners denied having been into the shop. When the first accused was sentenced to two months' imprisonment he gesticulated angrily and asked why Chickerin had only been sent to gaol for one month. Both men became violent, and were forcibly removed from the dock by a foreign constable. Mr. Ivanoff (the Russian Assessor) who was sitting on the Bench with Magistrate Tsang, ordered the men to be brought into the Court again, and to state their grievance. Both of them said they were in bad health and physically unfit to be sent to prison, but were assured that they would receive hospital treatment.

Two other pickpockets who were caught on Saturday week at the Kiangwan Race Course were brought up on Monday at the Mixed Court, and sentenced to a term of two years' imprisonment in the case of the first defendant, while the second accused, a boy aged 15 years was sent to a reformatory for two years. Detective-Sergeant Douglas said the boy stole \$55 in notes from a Chinese at the races, but the latter had refused to take proceedings in the matter. Both accused had committed several larcenies in the Louza district, and the youth was usually employed by the man to steal property.

THE man who was arrested in the quarters of Mr. Hutchison, the British Assessor, and was last week charged with entering and committing a theft on these premises, on Wednesday appeared on remand at the Mixed Court. The defendant was further charged with house-breaking and stealing a gold ring, valued at \$52, at No. 65 Bubbling Well Road, where he was formerly employed. It was stated by the police that he also had in his possession the keys of the house in Bubbling Well Road. A pawnbroker gave him only \$1.20 for the ring, suspecting that it had been stolen. Prisoner was sentenced to six months', and ordered to refund the pawn-money.

THE Labour and Merchants' Union has issued a notice to its members urging them not to use brass cents. Slips of paper about six inches long and one inch wide have been sent to various members on which the characters "We do not use brass cents," are written. These have been posted up on the doors of the various shops.

THE police are making determined endeavours to hunt out any armed robbers that may be still hiding in the Settlement, and on Wednesday, at the Mixed Court, three more offenders were brought to justice, including a woman, who was charged with being an associate of armed robbers. Detective Sergeant Cruickshank said that first accused, a boatman, arrested at No. 315 E Kashing Road, was believed to be implicated in a murder which took place recently in Boone Road. After the alleged crime prisoner went to Ningpo, and there the husband of the woman prisoner, died. It was suspected that this man was killed in a crime committed at Ningpo. The second accused, a coolie, was charged with being concerned in an armed robbery in Yangtzepoo. The three prisoners were remanded for a week. It is understood that the leader of the gang operating in Yangtzepoo has just been arrested.

"He has been frequenting places of amusement and joy-riding in expensive cars," said a police witness when an office boy formerly employed by the Sumitomo Yoko Bank, was charged on Monday, at the Mixed Court, with stealing \$1,000 from the Bank premises at No. 5 Kiukiang Road. The defendant was given the money to take to a man named Tsang. Instead of delivering the bundle of notes he went forthwith to a tea house, and began to spend money riotously. He bought new clothing for his friends and lent them various sums of money. When arrested only \$175 were found in his possession. Defendant was responsible for the arrest of a second man who was fined \$2 for being possessed of a gold watch which was part of the accused's bounty. The boy was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Old Nick and the Unofficial Dictionary

The other day Mr. Justice Darling surprised his court by inquiring, "Who is Old Nick?" Counsel replied that he had no official knowledge of the gentleman. An opposing counsel murmured, "But you will have, later on."

I had not supposed, remarks a home writer, that the most literary of our Judges could be unaware (but was he?) that "Old Nick" is Satan without his Satanic majesty. The name itself is very old. It seems to come down to us, with some perversion, from Icelandic, Swedish, and Dutch mythology, in which "Nicka," "Nicken," or "Nicker" was a water-wraith or kelpie that strangled people—i.e., drowned them, when they fell into the water. In Denmark they said of a drowned man, "Nikken tog ham" (Nick took him). Grimm says that "Old Nick" is the evil spirit of the north; hence, the Devil. There is no doubt that Samuel Butler is merely jesting when in "Hudibras" he derives "Old Nick" from Nicholas Machiavel, the great Florentine, in his lines:—

Nick Machiavel had ne'er a trick
(Though he gives name to our Old Nick)
But was below the least of these.
So much for Old Nick.

SWANK.

The meaning and origin of "swank" were discussed very ably some years ago by Mr. Thomas Bayne and other correspondents of "Notes and Queries." The word seems to have long meant, in Scotland, agile or mobile. Burns writes of his old mare that in her youth she had been "a filly, buirdly, steeve, an' swank." In one version of Jean Elliott's "Lament for Flodden" we see the word used thus:—

At e'en in the gloaming, nae swankies
are roaming
'Bout stacks wi' the lasses at bogle to
play.

Here swankies means gay, young, lissom youths; and the transition to the "swank" of to-day is easily understood. Mr. Bayne recalls the old sexton in "The Bride of Lammermoor": "O ye see, sir, as for the auld gude: sire body of a lord, I lived on his land when I was a swanking young chield, and could hae blawn the trumpet wi' ony body, for I had wind enough then."

In England we find that "swank" has been used in its present sense for a long time. In her "Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and

Phrases" (1854), Miss Baker has these definitions:—

Swank.—An ostentatious air, an affectation of stateliness in the walk. What a swank he cuts!

Swanking.—Strutting consequentially. "How he goes swanking along!" "What a swanking fellow he is!"

MUG.

Slang dictionaries are numerous, and always entertaining. The best is, of course, the monumental seven-volume work of Henley and Farmer, entitled "Slang and its Analogues." This is an expensive work, but an admirable abridgement of it in a single volume has been published by Messrs. Routledge under the title of "A Dictionary of Slang and Colloquial English" (7s. 6d.). This will serve most investigators, and it is free from the grosser words which abound in the more comprehensive work.

There are few slang words which are not to be found, with their analogues, in this volume; but the origins of the phrases are seldom discussed, and a great deal of surmise is often necessary. Take the word "mug," a fool. It is associated with a kind of stupidity in the schoolboy's verb "to mug"—i.e., to study, in neglect of games. One might imagine a connexion between "mug," in its sense of a raw fellow, and the old Yorkshire word "mug," a sheep without horns. By a transpositional sense "mug" is used as a verb, in the sense of to rob or swindle, though no one would talk of "mugging a mug."

JUGGINS.

It seems possible that "mug" and "juggins" are allied by long-past association with drink and fuddlement. Juggins, applied to a person easily imposed upon, came into general use not much more than 30 years ago, though in Lancashire it is of older date. In his "Sybil" Disraeli introduced a miner named Juggins, who was imposed upon by his employer:—

"Comrades," continued Nixon, "you know what has happened; you know as how Juggins applied for his balance after his Tommy-book was paid up, and that incarnate nigger, Diggs, has made him take two waistcoats." Now the question arises, what is a collier to do with waistcoats?

Juggins, by the way, is a real surname, and it may be that its mere sound has in some obscure way suggested its new meaning, just as in the north of England the surname Jobson has lent itself to mildly humorous treatment, and Simpkins, Tompkins, etc., elsewhere.

CANT WORDS.

It is inevitable that in that world which abounds in ways that are devious and tricks that are vain we find hotbeds of slang. There language is literally a device for

hiding one's meaning—from outsiders. It falls into two divisions, consisting of cant words which will never be anything else, and dictionary words degraded to cant meanings.

Of cant words proper there are many thousands, and the inquirer will not often search Henley and Farmer's pages vainly for their elucidation. In the Abridgement no fewer than three closely-printed columns are filled with synonyms for thief or swindler. Many of them are curious in a high degree. An "amuser" was a thief who threw dust or snuff in the eyes of his victim before robbing him. An "anabaptist" was a thief caught in the act and ducked in a horse-pond. A "Billy Buzman" is a pocket-handkerchief stealer. A "blue-pigeon-flyer" strips lead from roofs. A "cork" is a bankrupt. A "purple dromedary" is not quite so obviously a bungling thief as a "finger-smith" is a pickpocket. A "groaner" operated at funerals.

A curious word for highwayman was "high toper," or "high toby." Toby meant the road. A "tody-concern" was a highway robbery. "Toby" was used exclusively of robbery on horseback, though a footpad was sometimes called a "lowtobyman."

THE DOUGHBOY OF THE WESTERN FRONT

Sammy's Own War Story

"I was there." With the Yanks on the Western Front, 1917-1919. By C. Leroy Baldrige. Together with verses by Hilmar R. Baukhage. Putnam's Sons. 21s net.

What a splendid title "I was there." What a glorious privilege to be able to say "I was there"—there with the Yanks on the battlefields of France in the greatest adventure "the old Earth ever knew." "I was there" helping to smash the "impregnable" salient at St. Mihiel, driving the "Jerries" from the Argonne Forest and the dread heights of Montfaucon to Sedan, and, deadliest of all, capturing Bellau Wood, whose sinister stumps still scar the sky at a hiltop above the Marne, to the north of Chateau-Thierry.

This stirring record, the joint work of two privates of the American Expeditionary Force, should pass permanently into every Yankee home and serve to bind closer the wartime friendship formed between the United States and the Allied nations of Europe, particularly with France. The Yanks at first misunderstood their French confederates. The latter "didn't seem quite game." But sharing smokes and wine, howsoever sour, and the sight of Poilu's irresistible "strafing"

Four years in the trenches!
(One's enough I'll say)
How the hell'd you do it
On five sous a day?

Mr. Baukhavé in his Walt Whitmanlike verses emphasizes this impression in describing the thoughts and emotions of a relief party dodging the communication trenches towards the front line. Shells are bursting all around:—

There's another!

Got him clean. God curse those Jerries!
I'll get even yet—p'raps—
Out there.

THE CONDITION OF CHINA

THE TRADE AND ADMINISTRATION OF
CHINA. By H. B. Morse, L.L.K.
(Kelly & Walsh Ltd., 1921, \$10.)

In the new edition no claim to prophesy is made, but the work is full of suggestions to the student. Before proceeding to detail the

THE HOUSE DIVIDED.

Sir Robert Hart once wrote:—"The country China will stagger onwards through all sorts of mistakes, but it will be an advance always, and, provided wisdom increases with strength, I don't think the latter will be misused more than or even as much as is the case elsewhere." But the saying of the founder of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) that "Confucian thought is to the Chinese what water is to fish," is true to-day notwithstanding the unrest and "progress" of the 20th century.

HOW CHINESE GOVERN.

It has been demonstrated time and again to the people of China that Chinese can govern the country and govern it well. When the Chinese have learned the lessons of force which self-seeking younger countries appear so anxious to teach them, China will again take her correct place in the country of nations. Dr. Morse shows how the administration of China—to take only one example, the collection of revenue—which appears on the surface to be so chaotic and unbusinesslike, is the natural outcome of oriental and national methods, justified by tradition and giving results far superior to what might be expected by logically trained Western minds.

He "makes no excuse," and none indeed is needed, for devoting a most interesting chapter to the vagaries of the currency and gives perhaps the most lucid explanation (?) of that vain imaging, the tael, that has hitherto appeared in Roman print. A chapter on extraterritoriality is of peculiar value at the present time, and he traces in an explanative manner how the exceptional privilege originated and the method of its working. In a short review it is not possible to do justice to his exposition of the statistics of the foreign and domestic trade of the provinces and the treaty ports. Each place and article is treated in detail with copious notes and explanation.

OPIMUM, CUSTOMS AND POST OFFICE.

Dr. Morse having no predisposition in favour of or against the

The book is well indexed and there is an excellent map.

A NEW NOVEL

The title of Mr. F. Brett Young's new novel, "The Black Diamond" (Collins, 7s. 6d. net) has a twofold significance in respect of the hero; it indicates his occupation as a workman, and his quality as a man. To both the novel does justice artistically. Mr. Brett Young presents the circumstance of the miner's life as if it had been long and leisurely under his eye. There is no suggestion, on the one hand, of vamping, on the other hand of laborious study, in the pictures of its toil or its recreations, its fairs, football, whippet-races, pubs, or poaching affrays. From out this natural background the figure of Abner Fellows emerges with the values true.

To call Abner a fine character would be misleading; not because of his weaknesses, which are of the flesh, and represented in his relations with Susan, but because his strength of the spirit seems to be a possession independent of himself, a matter of grace. His is a noble nature, let us rather say, to whom there comes twice in succession the occasion, which he accepts, of undertaking the responsibility of a household whose proper head proves useless. That the doubled situation, first with Alice, then with Mary, produces little effect of strain on the reader is proof of the reserve, without loss of frankness, with which the author handles it.

Mr. Brett Young in his books so far has seemed to hover between pure realism and something more fanciful and fantastic, and though he comes down here on the side of the first, his later manner, the graces of the other and earlier are not lacking. The episode of Marion Prosser is no less an illustration of this blend than of his quick touch in the portraiture of women. There is no novelist whose work has been fuller of high promise as well as of various performance than Mr. Brett Young, and the present book extends his reach in both.

PEKING, April 29.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at London, reports that he has engaged a technical expert to report upon the Yellow River bridge, who will start for China on May 11.—Reuter.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

HIDDEN TREASURE

Are You Lonely When Alone?

It is more than a coincidence that we should have been called the human race. We justify the name anew each day we live. Whether it is in business or social life we plunge forward, striving for the "pole," intent upon getting the lead—but to what end? In a race there is a goal. One knows beforehand the distance that must be run—the objective that must be attained. But not so with the human race. It is run on a circular track. Round and round the curves we go, minds and muscles tense. We must win the race—but the race is never won. One forges into the lead, then another, and still another, till death claims the competitors one by one. But the race is still on. The new generation has imperceptibly filled up the ranks, and the ceaseless struggle to be foremost continues without abatement.

This is a race that cannot be run alone. It demands competition. Its contestants thrive on the animation of society. Give them a race to run alone and they drop by the wayside from sheer *ennui*. Here is their fatal weakness, for in the real race of life we must run alone. Others may help us, but the depths to which we sink, or the heights to which we mount, are essentially our own achievement. It is never in the crowd but in the quiet recesses of our own mind that we generate power for the race of life.

EXAMPLES AT OUR DOORS.

Coming down to the concrete we find life in Shanghai, of all places, teeming with abundant illustration. The rivalry of position, social standing, dress, beauty and entertaining, and the exhilaration of dancing, the theatre, bridge and coddling the pet "lapdog," keep many a woman from being bored. But take away these incentives to competition, or remove temporarily the opportunity, and the depth of character will be revealed. One woman will maintain her poise and buoyancy of spirit. Nine others will lapse into a state of mental coma from which only the Carlton or a rubber at bridge will rouse them.

These nine are those who can never bear to be alone. They must for ever have around them company, excitement, love, laughter, lights. Some extraneous stimulus there must be, or life becomes a dreary bore. Thus is reflected in their moments of aloneness the arid desert of their own nature. There is no repose save dull apathy. There are no inner resources save those that can be wakened only by

another. The key to their own mind and heart is held by society, and when society withdraws they are imprisoned as in a darkened chamber. Think of it—incarcerated in their own prison!

A SELF-MADE CONVICT.

At a house in which we used to live there was one such self-made convict. She was young, attractive, clever, a good dancer, and a fair musician. She was much admired and much sought after by a certain set of men, so that there were few evenings—or afternoons indeed—when she was not one of a party enjoying the best in the way of entertainment that Shanghai has to offer. But there were days when there was nothing to do save read, or perhaps go for a walk in the park. These were dreaded times of boredom. Books could not hold her attention. Quiet conversation after dinner among those living in the house brought forth no response from her. She had no opinions, or at least could not be bothered to express them except when lights were bright and nerves were tense. A walk was just so much exercise—to be finished as expeditiously as possible. Her lot was never meant to be cast in lonely places. Yet such is the irony of fate that this kind of person is the most likely of all to find herself some day thrown upon her own resources for entertainment and enjoyment. Fortunate for her if she has found the key to her treasure before it is too late.

QUO VADIS?

It would do no harm if each one of us stopped to ask the question of herself: "*Quo Vadis?*" Are you going pell mell through the race of life with no aim in view save the contest for supremacy and the exhilaration of being in a crowd? Or can you, and do you, take real enjoyment in quiet hours of leisure, delving with the mind into the entrancing mysteries of the universe, feasting on good literature, cultivating an intimate friendship with the great minds and great lives of the past? Are you too busy, or too engrossed, to revel in the beauties of nature about us? (God knows there is little enough natural beauty about Shanghai—but we can enjoy what we have.) The next time you go for a walk listen intently, and count how many different songs of birds you can hear. When the glorious bed of pansies comes into bloom in Jessfield Park, go out and study their dear little Bolshevik faces. But there—each has her own inner resources. Mine may be books—yours may be flowers—another's may be music.

Cleopatra never wished to be alone. She enjoys the laughter, and society and rivalry and race

as much as any. All of these things are necessary to a life of happiness. She only hopes to point the way to neglected treasure that is waiting to be sought and found.

NEW MISTRESS OF GIRTON

Miss Bertha S. Phillpotts, O.B.E., LITT.D., Principal of Westfield College (University of London), has been appointed Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge, from July next. As Miss Phillpotts is unable to undertake the duties till 1922, Miss K. Jex-Blake, the retiring Mistress, has consented to hold office until then.

Miss Phillpotts is a daughter of Dr. J. S. Phillpotts, for many years headmaster of Bedford Grammar School. She was educated at Girton (Pfeiffer Scholar 1898-1901), and was placed in the first class of the Modern Languages Tripos in 1901. Miss Phillpotts has devoted herself to the study of Teutonic, and more particularly Scandinavian, literature, early history, and antiquities. She held successively at Girton the Pfeiffer Studentship for Research and the Librarianship, and from 1909 to 1913 lectured at the college. From 1913 to 1916 she held the Lady Carlisle Resident Fellowship at Somerville College, Oxford. She was attached to the British Legation at Stockholm from 1916 to 1919, and for the last two years has been Principal of Westfield College.

RETURN OF THE "BOWLER"

While the soft hat for men's wear still keeps its popularity, opinion in the trade is to the effect that there will be a reversion next autumn to the bowler. Meanwhile, the popular colour for the soft hat is grey.

According to the London manager of the John B. Stetson Company, fashions in men's hats in England and the United States do not exactly coincide. In America, he says, the tendency for the coming season is towards a smaller shaped hat, whereas in Great Britain a rather wider brim and generally more liberal proportions are being asked for. The predominant colours in America are brown, followed by greys and olives. The green hat, which was a great success last year, is now less in favour. Velours are still popular here, but the American demand is falling away. Sixty per cent. of the soft hats asked for by British customers of the Stetson Company are in shades of grey, though there is a growing request for browns.

SOME USEFUL HINTS

PADDED HIPS.

One famous London fashion house has lately produced evening frocks which obviously have padded hips. The skirt sways round the wearer, who, of course, has to be very slim. So many débutantes are what once would have been rather unkindly designated "skinny" that the idea is not as impractical as might be supposed.

TRANSPARENCIES.

In spite of all predictions to the contrary, the ultra smart set stick firmly to the extreme décolleté. Almost every woman at Monte Carlo or Cannes wears evening frocks of much transparency and minus back or sleeves, whilst a new and very unbecoming idea is to finish the frock at the knees and continue it in transparent lace to the ankles.

SATIN UNDIES.

Crepe de chine and georgette lingerie are no longer the latest word in lingerie; all the newest undies are being made in satin beauté, with a sort of crepe back to it. The effect is charming, though the wearing power—and washing powers—put satin underwear outside the reach of the ordinary woman.

SHOWING UP WRINKLES.

A woman who dyed her hair a month ago, and has been trying desperately ever since to "undye" it, gives this advice to others about to dye: "Don't," she said. "There is nothing that will bring out the lines and wrinkles in the face so surely as dye applied to fading hair. I know, from experience, that to point out the ultimate ruin of the hair will not have the slightest effect on the determined dyer, but to point out the apparent multiplication and enlargement of wrinkles may be a deterrent."

WORKING IN HAIR.

It is becoming quite an everyday thing nowadays for people to mark their clothes with hair instead of with ink or ordinary marking cotton. But to work a delicately shaded picture with this substance needs endless patience and the eye of an artist. I have just seen a picture that was a really wonderful piece of work, and at a distance looked rather like a very good print. This is a revival of a form of work in which our grandmothers—or should it be our great-grandmothers?—excelled.

A GOOD ADHESIVE.

A little glue (about an ounce or one tablespoonful) added to a gallipot of ordinary paste makes an excellent adhesive where stubborn materials like thick or rough-surfaced paper are to be treated. For stickling down odd ends of wall-paper that have curled up, brown paper, or cloth, wrappers used for posting books or newspapers, or fastening the ends of stiff paper for candle shades, etc., it is far superior to gum paste, or even glue,

being more tractable than the latter. It also has the merit of not becoming mouldy by keeping, but will last good for a considerable time. Keep in a dry spot without covering.

UPKEEP OF THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Some of the tiniest and most diaphanous silken wisps imaginable are intended for boudoir handkerchiefs, but of course they must never be used, and are only for show. They are very costly to buy and to keep up, and the laundry charges almost double to wash them.

OVERCROWDED CHILDREN.

A school teacher has just been telling me that one of the trials of the present overcrowding is the bad effect on the children's homework. Children, no matter how intelligent and keen on their work they may be, naturally find it very difficult to concentrate when they are obliged to work in a room which must house the rest of the family as well.

THEIR LESSONS SUFFER.

So many families now live in half a house or merely furnished apartments who formerly occupied a much more reasonable amount of space that more children are affected than you might imagine. It certainly has a noticeable effect on the quality of their home lessons.

FINE NEEDLEWORK.

In spite of what people say against needlework nothing can

ever come up to it. Imagine what a time good tapestry lasts; unless moths get to it it is practically indestructible. I have sat on chairs that had been in constant use for over a hundred years, and the beautiful blues and reds in the needlework were as bright and unfaded as if it had only just been completed.

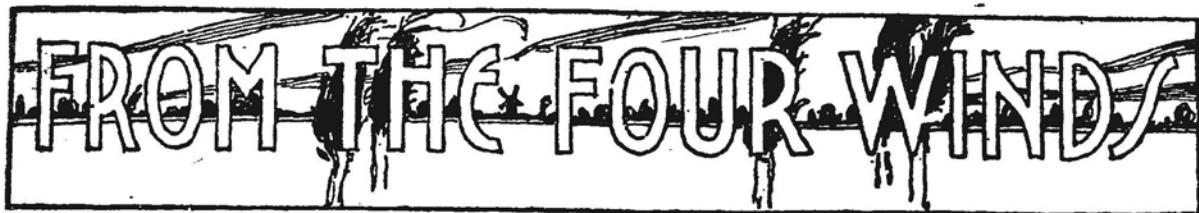
I do hope tapestry work will be revived in our generation. Think how nice it would be to cover some chairs, and to know that a century hence your disrespectful descendants will be giving them a place of honour, and saying, "Some old ancestor of ours did that"; "Had some patience in those days": "Poor old girl, what hours it must have taken her."

HOUSEHOLD JOB CLASSES

A series of "Odd Job" classes in connexion with the Daily Employment Depot are being held in London as an experiment to see if there is a demand for such teaching. The subjects taught will be chair-caning, setting up springs, re-stating chairs, electric lighting and bell repairs, renewing washers, mending locks, and elementary carpentering. They are intended for any women who care to come to them, and the charge is 1s. per lesson. It is felt that there are many women who cannot afford to pay the prohibitive prices charged at present for simple household odd jobs, and who would be glad to know how to do these themselves.



This fashionable coatfrock has a long rucked bodice, and two-piece gathered skirt with floating side panels.



THE DUBLIN MURDERS

Six Men Hanged at Mountjoy Gaol—Impressive Scenes During Executions—20,000 People at Prayer

Dublin was plunged into morning on March 14, when six young men were hanged in Mountjoy Prison.

The execution gave rise to an amazing demonstration of feeling. For nearly three hours a crowd of about 20,000 people were gathered outside the prison walls offering up prayers for the spiritual welfare of those who died within, and as a solemn protest against the executions there was an entire stoppage of labour until 11 o'clock.

All post offices were closed, telegraphs suspended, and public services withdrawn. Shops remained shuttered, hotel staffs were withdrawn, and guests had chiefly to wait for their breakfast.

In the streets great crowds walked restlessly, and practically the only traffic consisted of lorry loads of armed soldiers, which slowly patrolled the principal thoroughfares. This state of affairs continued until 11 o'clock, when the normal life of the city was gradually resumed.

The suspension of work was carried out upon an instruction issued late the night before by the Irish Labour party.

THE CONDEMNED MEN.

The six men who were executed at Mountjoy Prison were Patrick Moran, Thomas Wheelan, Francis Flood, Bernard Ryan, Thomas Bryan, and Patrick Doyle. They were all condemned to death by court-martial in Dublin. Moran and Wheelan were convicted of murder in connexion with the shooting of British Intelligence officers in Dublin on "Bloody Sunday," November 21. The other four were convicted of the charge of high treason by levying war in an ambush in the Drumcondra district of Dublin. The ages of the men ranged from nineteen to twenty-eight.

The hangings commenced at six o'clock. The men were executed in pairs, at intervals of an hour, in the following order:—

Six o'clock: Wheelan and Moran.
Seven o'clock: Bryan and Doyle.
Eight o'clock: Flood and Ryan.

The last two men executed were both 19 years of age.

AWED CROWD OF 20,000.

The first official intimation that the sentences had been carried out was conveyed in the usual official notice which was posted on the gate of the prison at twenty minutes past eight.

The spectacle outside Mountjoy was the most amazing that has been witnessed since the execution of Kevin Barry five or six months before.

The crowd throughout remained

well conducted, almost awed, possessed profoundly by the solemnity of the occasion, and the mingled pity and admiration which moved it were expressed in the deepness of its religious fervour.

The military precautions which were taken were clearly unnecessary upon such an occasion, and an armoured car and party of about 100 soldiers posted outside the prison were at an early hour moved to a less conspicuous position.

A SOLEMN SCENE.

Finally, the only soldier who remained present was a single sentry posted outside the gate.

The setting of the scene intensified its solemnity. Mountjoy Prison is a great, wide fronted building of grey stone, surrounded by high railings, with massive gate pillars of stone. It is approached by a wide avenue of trees about one hundred yards long. At the opposite end of the avenue is the Mater Hospital, and wide roads radiate in different directions.

The multitude filled all these thoroughfares, throughout an area of three or four hundred yards from the prison gates. The crowd comprised all sorts and conditions. Most of them had risen very early and walked long distances. Women predominated, but the thousands of young men present could not fail to strike the spectator with significance. The high walls running on each side of the length of the avenue were lined with them. They were seated and standing in the branches of the trees and hanging on to the railings of the prison. The outer gates of the gaol were open. The crowd penetrated even up to the heavy wooden doors, and figures were clinging to the barred windows.

HOW THE SILENCE WAS BROKEN.

The morning was very still and clear, and except when they were occupied with their religious devotions an immense silence hung over the multitude. From the interior of the prison there came no indication of what was taking place. The gates were closed, the whole expanse of walls blank, and no bell tolled when the men died. It was left to the imagination of the crowd to conjure up the vision of what was passing within the grey walls, but it was known that the men were to be hanged at hourly intervals, and the religious devotions of the crowd were based upon the knowledge. A few minutes before the hour the recitation of the Rosary commenced. It was recited by a priest within the gates

of the prison, and the whole multitude joined in the responses. The recitation continued until the hour struck, and then there fell a great silence, broken a few minutes later by the voice of a man or woman commencing the singing of a hymn which swelled into a great volume of sound as the multitude joined their voices.

Nearly every woman held a Rosary in her hand, and their lips moved in prayer as they passed their fingers over the beads. Many carried blessed candles with them, and the flames burned steadily almost without movement in the stillness of the morning air.

RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS.

The crucifix was held aloft at different points, and a curious and touching spectacle was afforded by holy images which some person had placed upon the massive stone pillars of the gates. Even on the walls of the prison itself within a few feet of the barred windows someone had hung a picture of the Sacred Heart. Outside the immediate vicinity of the prison walls the same devotions were observed. Hundreds of people knelt bare-headed in the main roadway and uttered the solemn sentences of prayer and consolation which their religion provides for them.

The banners which on the day before were carried by women through the streets of the city were held aloft bearing the words, "England executes prisoners of war. She murders the innocent in vengeance."

For some time after it must have been known that everything was over the crowd remained, even still reluctant to give up hope entirely, and then it slowly dispersed. But it was some hours before the city resumed anything like its normal appearance.

As a result of the International Communications Conference held in Madrid recently, the Japanese Government have decided to raise the foreign postal rate to 20 sen for letters and 12 sen for postal cards. It is reported that the revised rates will go into force on and after the 1st of July next.

The Railway Department intends to celebrate the 50th. anniversary of the inauguration of the railway system in Japan and it is estimated that the celebration will cost Y.500,000, states Viscount Akimoto, Secretary to the Minister of Railways, interviewed by the "Asahi." It is believed that the function will probably take place on October 14, as that will be the first day of the 50th year since the system was installed in Japan in 1872 between Shimbashi and Yokohama.

REDUCTIONS IN BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES

Included in White Papers dealing with the Army Estimates issued in mail week is a statement of excess, giving the sum of £6,835,607 ls. 5d. required to be voted to make good excesses of Army expenditure beyond the grants for the year ended March 31, 1920. This sum is in respect of a net total cost of £417,696,780 11s. 10d., including liabilities outstanding on the first day of the year. The excess arose mainly on the charge for regimental pay, and was due generally to the difficulties experienced in estimating and cash accounting during the year of demobilization.

Another is a Vote on Account amounting to £45,000,000, which is required for the year 1921-22. It represents between four and five months' expenditure in the period when disbursements will be heaviest, and is made up to the following heads of cost:—

Maintenance of standing army, £24,500,000.

Territorial and reserve forces, £4,500,000.

Educational establishments and working expenses of hospitals, depôts, etc., £3,250,000.

War Office, staff of commands, etc., £1,025,000.

Capital accounts new building services, £471,000.

Terminal and miscellaneous charges, etc., £9,250,000.

Half-pay, retired pay, pensions, etc., £2,000,000.

DROP OF OVER £50,000,000.

The net total of the Army Estimates for the year 1921-22 is £106,315,000, as compared with £164,750,000 for 1920-21, made up as follows:—

Provision for the Army at home, in the Colonies, Egypt, Constantinople, and on the Rhine, for the territorial and reserve forces and for non-effective charges, £69,116,500.

Provision for the forces in Mesopotamia and Palestine, £26,496,500.

Charges arising out of the war, including outstanding payments for services already rendered, reinstatement of properties occupied during the war and of ships after use as transports, medals, and records, and extra labour employed in the disposal of war stock, £10,702,000.

Owing to the disturbed conditions recently prevailing in the Middle East, and especially in Mesopotamia, it has not been possible to complete the detailed Army Estimates in time for presentation with the Vote of Account, but it is hoped to circulate them immediately after Easter. It is intended that when the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office has been duly constituted, estimates shall be presented for the Department covering both civil and military charges in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

THE STRENGTH.

As estimate of the maximum number of men on the establishment of the Army, exclusive of India, is given as 341,000. This is for 1921-22, and stands against the preceding year, when the number was 525,000. It represents the maxi-

mum for which Parliamentary authority is required, but the total is expected to fall in the course of the financial year to about 235,000. The establishment of British units in India is still under discussion with the Government of India. The 1914-15 establishment there was 75,896, all ranks.

THE MILITARY MOUSTACHE

Pre-War Order Not to be Reinforced

A "Morning Post" representative has been officially informed that there is no foundation for the statement that an order has been promulgated prohibiting the soldier from shaving his upper lip, or that such a step is in contemplation.

In the years immediately preceding the war the moustache was a part of the soldier's equipment. Attention used frequently to be directed to the fact that both officers and men shaved the upper lip, and the following directions to be observed by all ranks were issued:

"The hair of the head is to be kept short. The upper lip is not to be shaved, and the chin and under lip are to be shaved. Whiskers, if worn, are to be moderate length. On active service, at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding, beards may be worn."

The object of this regulation was to ensure tidiness and neatness. Long flowing hair would be inconsistent with military uniformity. The regulation as to the hair of the head and beards is still in force, but during the war the regulation prohibiting the shaving of the upper lip was relaxed, and it is said not to be the intention of the Army authorities to restore it.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Important Effect on Modern War

Mr. H. F. Trewman, Chief Instructor, Electrical Branch, Ordnance College, lectured at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, recently on "Wireless Telephony." Colonel Craig, who was in the chair, introducing the lecturer, referred to the very important effect of wireless telephony on modern war, especially the artillery side of it.

Mr. Trewman's interesting lecture was illustrated by numerous diagrams and photographs, shown by the magic lantern, and he made very clear to an appreciative audience the various steps since 1838, by which man came to the knowledge that oscillations communicated to the ether by an electric current could be transmitted and picked up again, and how the sound waves made by the human voice could be translated into electric waves, and then translated back again into audible sound waves after being carried great distances. It was no longer cor-

WHAT WAS IT?

Weird Animal Seen at Night—Correct Time for Such Things

Great consternation was caused in Kowloon City one night recently when many excited people claimed to have seen a strange and mysterious animal variously described as a bear, a kangaroo, and an orang outang. The animal is said to have seated itself on the hillside in full view of Hokiyuen village, near Bailey's Shipyard on the Kowloon City Road. One witness, says the "China Mail" thinks that the animal was a full grown man-eating tiger, but is not sure owing to the distance. He could see no stripes and the animal's coat was of a dark brown. He estimates the mysterious animal to have been about seven feet long and 3½ feet high. Armed police were at once sent out but on arrival at the village, behold the beast had vanished! Excited villagers stated that it had sat for a long while on its haunches like a man, with its fore legs hanging down by its side. It had, they said, a peculiarly long nose. All the noise they had been able to make with gongs had failed to scare it away. It was, they averred, in full view for a long time before it eventually strolled away and disappeared into the gathering gloom. No one was able to decide the exact nature of the animal but all were agreed that it was a huge thing of very brutal appearance. If it was not a tiger, what was it? the villagers asked themselves. Some replied that it was an extraordinarily huge bear, others that it was an orang outang, and yet others that it was a kangaroo. Hundreds saw it. What was it?

We much regret to have to record the death of Sister Macarie, of the French Convent, who passed away recently in Hongkong. The deceased, who was 81 years of age, came to Hongkong, when the Colony, was, so to speak in its infancy, and for over 50 years she had been a zealous worker for the Convent. She was a very familiar figure here, and will be greatly missed by many residents. Of a bright and cheery disposition, she won numerous friends, who will hear of her death with the deepest regret.

rect, he pointed out, to speak of wireless telephony as in its infancy; the needs of the war had forced it to a rapid growth. There was still much to learn, but very much had been achieved. Audible wireless telephony was a fact; directional receiving of messages was a fact; it was possible for the receiver to tell the direction from which messages came, though directional transmitting was not yet achieved. A submarine could be directed by wireless and also a marine torpedo. To guide aerial torpedoes by wireless was a certainty of the near future.

The lecturer concluded with a demonstration of wireless telephony.

THE BRITISH CENSUS

38,000 Enumerators Employed: Need for a Specially Trained Staff—How the Counting is Done

Preparations for taking the Census are now complete. The appointed day was Sunday, April 24.

Thirty-eight thousand enumerators will be employed in distributing and collecting the schedules. School teachers, assistant overseers, rate and tax collectors, school attendance officers, and other local officials are being engaged.

The Registrar-General, Mr. S. P. Vivian, corrected, in an interview with a representative of "The Observer," an impression which prevails in some quarters that the appointment of enumerators offers an opportunity for relieving unemployment. He pointed out the special character of the work, showing how it requires an intimate knowledge of local topography and administrative boundaries. It is the enumerator's duty also to see that the proper persons have schedules, and that these persons have the proper schedules, and as he goes his rounds he must make a note in a special book of each schedule which he has delivered and of the number and kind of the premises he visits.

It is very essential also that every person now to be appointed can be relied upon both to continue to be available in the district to which he is assigned for the purpose of instruction in his duties up to the time of the Census, and to perform these duties in person when the time arrives.

NECESSITY FOR TRAINED STAFF.

"In most administrative jobs," Mr. Vivian said, "you can start with an untrained staff and work it up to a state of efficiency. But here you have, as it were, a first-night performance, without the possibility of rehearsals, and if you make a mess of it there can be no second performance to retrieve the mistakes of the first.

"If a single enumerator were to give us the go-by a short time before the census in one district we might conceivably get another man to take his place or, at any rate, we might patch up the enumeration of that district, but where you have a team of 38,000 enumerators it is too serious a matter to do anything that would increase the risk of failure at the last moment. The unemployed themselves have recognized the difficulties, and in many cases where they have applied for the appointment they have withdrawn on learning the conditions.

"With the headquarters staff the case is different," Mr. Vivian continued. "There we are making a special effort to deal with ex-service men. We are taking two hundred from the recent Civil Service examination for ex-service men who would not have got posts, and at the end of the two years for which our work lasts corresponding vacancies will be extinguished and they will become permanent civil servants.

"For the mechanical work we are

recruiting in a similar way from ex-service men. The whole of the male staff, in fact—and that is the greater part of the staff—we are recruiting strictly from ex-service men, and, I think, on very favourable terms."

WORK OF COUNTING AND SORTING.

The work of compiling the statistics from the individual records will be carried out at the headquarters of the Census Offices, at Lambeth Workhouse. Certain provisional population figures will be first extracted from the enumerators' books by the registrar and published within a few weeks of the Census day. But the more detailed statistics can only be obtained by means of a long series of complicated operations for which, as in the Census of 1911, mechanical sorting, counting, and adding machines will be used.

As soon as the written schedules reach the headquarters office a section of the staff will go through them and translate all the descriptive information into a series of numerical codes. After they have been completely coded they will be passed to another section in order that the coded information may be transferred to cards, one card in respect of each person. The numbers will be recorded by punching a series of holes on the cards in special positions.

The sorting machine will at one operation sort the cards into 10 or 12 groups corresponding to the numbers shown in any vertical column of the card. Suppose that it is desired to know how many persons live in dwellings consisting of one, two, three, four, five, or more rooms, the unsorted cards will be placed in a hopper and an indicator will be set to correspond with the column on the card which is allotted to "rooms."

REFERRING to the new law in the Philippines which will compel Chinese firms to keep their accounts in Spanish or English, the "Peking Leader" points out that, if not repealed, it will mean that all except a very few of the 15,000 Chinese houses that carry on 80 per cent. of the business of the Islands will be forced to close their doors. The largest houses will not be affected, because they already keep their books in English or Spanish. But the small retail shops—that in a large majority of cases provide the only contact between the outside world and the small villages and hamlets—are conducted by men who know how to write only Chinese and whose volume of trade does not justify the employment of English or Spanish and Chinese speaking bookkeepers, even if such were available in sufficient numbers. It is also pointed out that the effect on the general trade of the Philippines will be enormous, as these Chinese are practically the only salesmen working outside Manila.

"POLICEMAN'S LOT"

FILMED

Warning to Juvenile Offenders

If the film which shows the enterprising burglar a-burgling later portrays the sleuth hounds of justice tracking him relentlessly to his lair, the juvenile imagination should entertain no illusions about relative benefits and glories of a life of crime. It is evidently some such logical process as this which has been followed by the Home Secretary and the Commissioner of Police. For it is under their ægis that a film recording in six reels the lot of the policeman is about to be issued. The film will be true to life, and no artificial or "stunt" effects have been introduced.

Scotland Yard is the scene of one episode in this thrilling serial, and a "close-up" of the four Superintendents of the Detective Division is calculated to make the prospective juvenile delinquent shudder and change his mind. Among the incidents depicted, there is one which has a curiously piquant flavour. It deals with the detection of jewels embedded in chocolates! The showing of this film ensures that every juvenile "picture goer" will have the choice between good and evil clearly presented to him. The budding desperado intoxicated by the success which attends train robbery in the wild West will reflect that England does not enjoy so large a freedom as the remoter States of America, and that Kensington Gore is not down Texas way.

It is a picturesque choice that the cinema offers: hunt, or be hunted. Be a Raffles or a Sherlock Holmes.

The pictures will be shown to the cinematograph industry at the Alhambra.

FLOGGING as a legal punishment is to be abolished in Formosa from May 1. Presumably it has been retained so long on the same grounds as those on which it was retained in Korea—that it was in accord with old custom, comments the "Japan Chronicle."

THE "Jiji" reports that since April 23 the Tokio gendarmerie and the Metropolitan Police have been showing unusual activity, though the profoundest secrecy is observed as to the nature of the offence which is engaging their attention. The Japanese paper understands, however, that the cause of their activity is a letter which was delivered to the British Embassy on the above date. The letter was written in English, and dealt with the Yap question. Seeing that it was couched in disquieting terms, says the Japanese paper, the British Embassy immediately communicated with the Tokio gendarmerie and the Metropolitan Police. It is said that the letter bears the postmark of the Hongo Post Office, and was addressed to the British Ambassador.

MAN WHO SAVED US FROM DISASTER

Late Lord Moulton's War Services —How He Built Up Great Britains Explosive Supplies

Principal A. P. Laurie, Edinburgh, writing to the "Scotsman" with regard to the death of Lord Moulton, states:—

Lord Moulton has passed away with little notice by the general public, who have never realized the vital part that he played in enabling us to win the war.

I remember well when in the autumn of 1914 the attention of the Board of Trade was devoted to the question of taking advantage of the opportunity to stimulate the chemical industries in this country with a view to successful competition with Germany after the war a Committee was appointed, with Lord Haldane as Chairman and Lord Moulton as Vice-Chairman. None of us realized at that time the appalling condition of unpreparedness on the part of the War Office to meet the modern conditions of warfare. We knew of our great explosive factories and munitions factories, and imagined that all was well in this direction.

CHEMISTRY FIRST.

Lord Moulton with characteristic energy threw himself into the problem of improving our chemical manufactures, and his house at the West End became a small Government Department, run by himself, for developing our chemical industries; but before Christmas had arrived it was evident that the situation, at any rate, as far as high explosives were concerned, had dawned upon the Government, and Lord Moulton was rapidly switched off on to the question of high explosives. Quickly he gathered round him an expert chemical staff, and in the course of an extraordinarily short time had organized the new manufacture of explosive throughout the country, had transformed existing chemical works, and had built new works which are magnificent examples of the latest and finest construction in chemical plant. During the rapidly expanding demand for munitions, whatever difficulties there might be about guns and shells the supply of high explosives never failed, and every demand was met.

A SILENT WORKER.

There is probably no other example so extraordinary of a man who, though originally trained in mathematics and pure science, had devoted his whole life to practice in the Courts of Law at Lord Moulton's advanced age becoming suddenly responsible for the creation of a huge new industry and for dealing with practical questions, which were on a scale that might well have appalled one of our great industrial magnates. It was all so quietly done that the country and the

Government never seem to have realized how much they owed to his efforts.

The papers speak of his sleeplessness. I well remember how much he suffered from insomnia during the war under the tremendous strain to which he was put and how often the only way in which he could get sleep was by being rushed through the country in an open motor car at some 40 miles an hour. After a couple of hours' sleep under these conditions he would come back again with renewed energy, prepared to work both day and night.

There is no doubt that Lord Moulton was a great man, who did great work for his country, and who saved us from disaster.

AN UNFORTUNATE PHOTOGRAPH

Musical Comedy Actress's Successful Action for Libel

Miss Cicely Debenham, the well-known musical comedy actress, sought damages for libel from Messrs. D. C. Thomson & Co., and Mr. W. F. Anckorn, the London editor of "Thomson's Weekly News" before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, in the King's Bench Division recently. She complained of the publication of a photo of herself standing by a child, accompanying which were the words:

Starting in "Who's Hooper."

Miss Cicely Debenham, who is playing in "Who's Hooper" at the Adelphi Theatre, with her little daughter Peggie.

Miss Debenham is unmarried, and has never had a child.

Defendants said the picture was intended to be complimentary, and was published unwittingly, and they had since printed an apology for publishing what they now knew to be the photo of plaintiff with a friend's child.

Mr. Patrick Hastings, K.C., for Miss Debenham, said although the defendants had apologized, the jury would be asked to form an opinion whether their apology was intended to be genuine, or whether it was a device resorted to in order to minimize the damages. The libel upon her was of a very serious kind.

AWKWARD INQUIRIES.

As a result of the publication of the photo Miss Debenham received inquiries from different parts of the country as to how she came to have a child, what was the explanation of her having concealed the fact, and whether she was really married or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., for defendants, Miss Debenham agreed that it was the practice for actresses to be photographed without paying for it, and the photo would be sold to the newspapers, as was done in this case.

You were only too glad to have it taken because you were getting advertisement out of it?—Yes.

Advertisement is the sum of your professional life?—Not quite.

Somewhere near it?—Yes.

It was true, said plaintiff, that she had since become engaged to be married to Colonel Henderson, a well-known airman.

And since the publication of the photo you have improved your professional position? You are playing the principal part in "A Little Dutch Girl?"

"I have been playing principal parts for a long time," was the reply.

Counsel: Oh, have you? That shows my ignorance.

Mr. Oscar Asche said the photograph conveyed the idea to him that Miss Debenham was unmarried.

The hearing was adjourned.

When the case was resumed, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, a member of the Council of the Actors' Association, said she thought the picture was harmful to the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Darling said he did not think witnesses for the profession could help the jury in this particular case.

His Lordship added: I think it is in Serjeant Ballantyne's life, or that of Montagu Williams, that he said it would be his professional ruin if somebody said he had been seen walking alone in Piccadilly arm in arm with a bishop. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fred Thompson, author of "Who's Hooper?" in collaboration with Sir Arthur Pinero, said that last summer a member of Buck's Club spoke to him about the photographs.

Mr. Hastings: It means a club belonging to a Mr. Buck.

His Lordship: You do not mean that the people who belong to it are described as bucks? It is like White's Club, which does not imply that the people are white. (Laughter.)

For the defence, Mrs. A. Mann said that she acted as agent to Miss Compton Collier, who took the photos. Witness sold them to the newspapers, with a "caption" or description written on them.

Miss Bertha Sparks, secretary to Mrs. Mann, said that she prepared the caption which accompanied the photo. The error arose through the wording that was sent to her, which gave her the impression that the child was the plaintiff's.

Mr. George B. Duncan, managing editor of the newspaper, said that they had no animus against the plaintiff. It did not pay newspapers to publish libels.

Mr. Justice Darling, in summing up, said it could not be denied that the publication imputed unchastity, and for that the plaintiff was entitled to damages. The defendants did publish an apology and had said that the mistake was made innocently.

On the verdict, judgement was entered for £500 damages, with costs.

Last Friday we received from a correspondent in London, a postal packet conveyed by aeroplane from London to Paris, and thence to the Far East. It was posted at the House of Commons on March 18 and the postage—it was an ordinary letter—was 4½d.

MAIL NOTICES

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PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Woosung, April 29. From Hankow. Miss Reid, Mr. James, Miss Arndt, Mr. and Mrs. Bristow and child, Mr. Clarke, Rev. Graves.

Per str. Yingchow, April 29. From Tsingtao. Mr. S. Zimmerman, Miss A. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Miss Tripler, Mr. F. E. Cochester, Mr. N. F. Lawson.

Per str. Awa Maru, April 29. From Liverpool. Mr. O. Butcher, Mr. J. Cameron, Mrs. J. Cameron, Mr. J. Carnochan, Mrs. J. Carnochan, Mr. J. Dee, Mrs. Line, Mr. D. M. Mollison, Mr. S. H. Siffleet, Mr. L. S. Voo, Mrs. L. Zimmerman, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. T. O. Hare, Miss H. M. Hill, Miss M. Otto, Miss L. Otto, Mr. A. C. Rose, Mrs. Webb, Master A. P. Webb, Master N. Webb, Miss Webb, Mrs. L. Wilson.

Per str. Szechuen, April 29. From Hongkong. Messrs. Kenyon and Walker.

Per str. Kiangteen, April 30. From Ningpo. Mr. R. T. Dewson.

Per str. Kiangnan, April 30. From Hankow. Father Rannasex and Mr. H. Gittens.

Per str. Shinyo Maru, April 30. From Hongkong. Mr. E. Achard, Mrs. R. F. Ashby, Mrs. F. C. Allen, Mrs. J. G. Buell, Mrs. E. M. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barendsen, Mrs. J. B. Clough, Mrs. H. M. Campos, Mr. E. L. Durham, Miss H. Davies, Mr. W. H. Eudy, Mrs. M. P. Eudy, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Going, Mrs. B. S. Gailey, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Gill, Mrs. W. Harrison, Miss L. Harrison, Mr. B. S. Hyde, Mrs. J. C. Hyde, Miss F. Hyde, Mr. L. A. Hippach, Mrs. C. E. Holt, Mr. E. Hanold, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Jelly, Mrs. E. L. Lindsey, Mrs. J. Luz, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lubeck and daughter, Mrs. A. Leimboch, Mrs. M. Lehman, Mrs. M. E. Lassen, Mr. A. Mayer, Miss L. A. Oliver, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Priest, Mrs. H. C. Railey, Mrs. L. F. Reese, Miss F. M. Robinson, Miss J. J. Schneider, Mr. H. Stork, Mr. F. Schu, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sanders, Mr. N. Tabellion, Mrs. A. L. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Violette and Mr. K. Weber.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, April 30. From Hongkong. Mr. E. Annerley, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. T. R. Chassels, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Curreen, Mr. and Mrs. C.

A. Da Roza, Mrs. T. B. Drew, Mr. H. N. Dunning, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Miss R. Edkins, Mr. H. Eadie, Mr. H. B. Graybell, Lieut.-Col. Greer, Miss K. Godsel, Mrs. R. J. H. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mr. V. H. Hagg, Mr. T. A. Helderman, Mr. and Mrs. Hulse, Mr. H. Edward, Miss M. Hallatt, Miss Jas. Jolley, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. E. I. Kwa, Mr. H. I. Lipton, Mrs. G. McDonald, Miss B. Murphy, Mr. C. Morrow, Mr. Chas. Quartermaine, Mr. R. J. Patterson, Mr. B. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rogers, Miss Alys Ross, Miss J. Sherwin, Miss E. Smith, Capt. E. V. Sassoon, Mr. H. W. Sassoon, Mr. Frank Vosper, Mr. H. J. Vollenweder, Mr. A. Visser, Miss F. Wilson, Mr. S. T. Williamson, Mr. H. B. Waring, Mr. H. P. White, Miss A. Wiekens, Miss J. Malcom, Miss F. Taylor, Mr. Fred. Ellies, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fernandes, Mr. K. Tattam, Mr. W. White, Mr. A. W. MacFarlane, Dr. R. Mendiola, Mr. H. Pellow, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. G. Purvis, Mr. D. Pye, Mr. C. Readhead.

Per str. Luenho, April 30. From Hankow. Messrs. R. Sassoon, R. G. Dhickers, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 1. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. A. Reynold and Mr. Ballock.

Per str. Suiwo, May 1. From Hankow. Messrs. H. McLure and R. A. Stough. From Nanking. Mr. D. C. McEwan.

Per str. Luenyi, May 2. From Hankow. Miss Pritchard and Mr. Jones.

Per str. Tungchow, May 2. From Tientsin. Mr. H. M. Gorton.

Per str. Soochow, May 2. From Hongkong. Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Worcester.

Per str. Takeshima Maru, May 2. From Yokohama. Mr. A. J. Pedersen and Mr. I. Nezu.

Per str. Yamashiro Maru, May 2. From Moji and Kobe. Messrs. H. R. Bostwick, P. H. McKay, G. P. Bosenhart, W. Nikkeh, Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, Misses Hawley and G. R. Parter, Mrs. D. G. Daubeny and Mr. P. Petterson.

Per str. Aisuta Maru, May 2. From London. Misses H. Fegldy and H. Rokke, Mrs. M. Blicke, Mr. A. Michael, Mrs. J. A. Michael, Miss K. Michael, Mr. C. C. S. Wakefield, Rev. E. Korhohn, Miss K. Tiainer, Miss L. M. Scott, Miss W. Waller, Miss M. Suominen, Rev. A. Flink, Mr. S. B. Trodd, Mr. W. Dorfman, Mr. C. M. Bain, Mr. C. Y. Roe and Miss K. Iwata.

Per str. Shinfoo, May 2. From Vladivostok. Mr. and Mrs. Haiman, Mr. Genenberga, Mr. Gallber, Mr. Levitin, Mr. Vinogradoff, Mrs. Raks, Mr. Egoroff, Mr. Peregust, Mr. Brailovsky, Mrs. Brailovska, Mr. and Mrs. Jasser, Mr. Fritze, Mrs. Eltur, Mrs. Borzatti, Mr. Zeiden, Mr. Piluchin, Mr. and Mrs. Grecoff and child, Mr. Udenfreind and Mr. Malina.

Per str. Kiangteen, May 3. From Ningpo. Mr. J. L. Bowker, Miss H. Proctor and Miss Clowped.

Per str. Kianghsin, May 3. From Hankow. Mr. G. Sinnecker. From Kiukiang. Mr. F. Read. From Nanking. Mr. S. Tuckey.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, May 4. From Ningpo. Mr. H. O. Jones.

Per str. Ngankin, May 4.—From Hankow. Messrs. H. J. C. Hicks and A. Potes.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 4. From Ningpo.—Messrs. Reynold, Morgan and L. C. Hylbert.

Per str. Kutwo, May 4. From Hankow. Messrs. E. G. Byrne and S. Yates and 1 Naval Rating. From Kiukiang. Mr. R. M. Wallace. From Wuhu. Dr. M. Brucher. From Tungchow. Miss E. G. Johnston.

Per str. Kiangteen, May 5. From Ningpo. Revs. J. Merian and E. Mullens.

Per str. Shengking, May 5. From Hankow. Messrs. G. Powell and Com. mada.

Per str. Hsinming, May 5. From Tientsin and Chefoo. Capt. and Mrs. Strong and children, Mr. Dalton.

Per str. Chenan, May 5. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Morgan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Madohy, Mrs. Shearer and Mr. R. Ashby.

Per str. Shuntien, May 5. From Tientsin. Mr. G. W. Lamb, Mr. Deshler, Mr. and Mrs. Fares, Mr. Elterich and Master Sines.

Per str. Tuckwo May 5. From Hankow. Miss Pocock, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. McFarlane, Revs. Ranagham and Ferguson, Dr. and Mrs. Rudd and 4 children, Dr. and Mrs. Hodgkin, Mrs. Sinkin, Mr. and Mrs. Beddow. From Kiukiang. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Izatt and 2 children. From Nanking. Mr. and Mrs. Evans.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Sunning, April 28.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webber, Bishop Morel, Mr. C. Piens.

Per str. Tatung, April 28.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King, Mr. J. J. Gorman and child, Mr. A. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pope, Mr. D. Ferguson, Dr. and Mrs. R. Colman, Mr. Soper. For Kiukiang—Mr. S. J. Powell, Mr. Skinner Turner.

Per str. Hsin Peking, April 29.—For Ningpo—Miss H. Proctor, Miss Henderson, Miss L. Crawford, Mr. J. E. Shoemaker, Mr. A. C. Davis.

Per str. Loongwo, April 29.—For Hankow—Mr. A. T. J. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Jelly, Mr. G. P. Murdock.

Per str. Yingchow, April 30.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pitt and 3 children, Mr. A. E. Claxton, Mr. E. Molloy.

Per str. Koonshing, April 30.—For Chefoo—Mr. H. E. Turnam, Mr. I. L. Hess, Mr. R. A. Jaffray. For Tientsin—Mr. A. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kelly, Miss Bacon.

Per str. Shinyo Maru, April 30.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Ando, Mr. M. Fukunaga, Mr. T. Goda, Mr. T. Hoyashida, Mrs. K. Hirao and daughter, Mr. R. Iwaya, Mr. E. Ishiware, Mr. R. Katayama, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, Mr. T. Matono, Mr. N. Maki, Mrs. M. Noriaki, Mr. R. Naoi, Mr. T. Ogino, Mr. J. Seyama, Miss M. Shindo, Mr. K. Toguchi, Mr. B. Tazaki, Mr. T. Urabe, Mr. K. Yokoyama, Mr. J. Yoshikawa, Mr. I. Yuge and Mr. J. Yoshikawa. For Kobe.—Mr. Y. Aisawa, Miss F. Daito, Miss M. Harper, Mr. F. Shino Higashi, Mr. K. Kawasaki, Mr. K. Kunimoto, Mr. S. Lochong, Mr. K. Masaki, Mr. and Mrs. H. Molden, Mr. S. Sada, Mr. J. Shiba, Mr. R. Tada, Mr. K. Takouchi, Mrs. H. Yokoyama and child, Miss Bench, Mr. C. G. Krinsky, Mr. T. Okata, Mr. and Mrs. Osaka and 2 children and Mrs. Webster. For San Francisco.—Mrs. E. Belling, Mr. R. L. Bracy, Mrs. G. Beaudet, Miss J. Djeordjeka, Mr. A. L. Faulkner, Mr. Robert Doble, Mr. D. Gumeanski, Mr. P. M. Heaton, Mr. A. S. Kavanagh, Mr. Julius Kahan, Mrs. M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Owens and son, Mr. J. R. Radomyski, Mr. V. Rassouchin, Miss Z. Michrova, Miss T. Stroochkova, Mr. and Mrs. J. Segardal, Mr. Thomas B. Webster, Mr. D. A. Salling, Miss A. Moore and Miss E. Zavolova.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, April 30.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. O. W. Beswick, Mr. Thos. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown, Mr. Jean Bonet-Maury, Mr. B. Frank Bennett, Mrs. J. D. Birrill, Mrs. F. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bolton, Mr. L. V. Collings, Mr. Arthur J. H. Carllill, Mr. W. L. Carney, Mr. Paul W. Cotton, Mr. Ed. J. Cornelis, Mr. Geo. H. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Clarke, Mr. F. H. Crossley, Mr. G. S. Cruikshanks, Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. E. Q. Cooper, Mr. and Mr. N. G. Curran, Master Curran, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Carter, Misses E. Carter (2), Miss B. Cooper-Collishaw, Mr. Geo. Dumbarton,

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Disselduff, Mr. M. L. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards, Mr. Wm. Fowler, Mr. Jas. S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Sir Reginald Gamble, Lady Gamble, Mr. R. M. Gotauc, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hards, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Howell, Mrs. E. Nill, Mrs. H. Herlofson, Master Herlofson, Commander E. G. de J. Hughes, Mr. A. E. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. E. N. Killheffer, Mr. A. Kopp, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Larkins, Mr. Fred. W. Lyons, Mr. N. O. Liddell, Mr. Albert de Linde, Mr. and Mrs. Lockley and child, Mr. Chas. Ley, Mr. A. H. Meggitt, Miss Edith Macpherson, Mr. E. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Marshall, Misses Rosamond Marshall, Ursula Marshall, Helen Marshall, M. Malone and Malone, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wiles, Mr. G. Malone, Mr. R. H. Malone, Mr. K. F. Pade, Dr. and Mrs. C. Backard, Mr. John T. Read, Rev. and Mrs. Paul Rader, Miss Fay Robinson, Mrs. H. Rebhan, Mrs. A. Rolker, Mr. J. E. Rowe, Mr. S. de Sulerzyski, Mr. D. B. Sparke, Mr. E. T. Singer, Mr. W. M. Stewart, Mr. W. G. Smith, Miss E. Score, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. S. S. Scharfer, Mr. F. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. I. Thomas, Master Arthur Thomas, Mr. Olaf Thoresen, Mr. C. S. Taylor, Mr. D. B. Tolsen, Mr. N. B. Woodford, Dr. Johnstone White, Mr. H. B. Wilson, Mr. Jas. Websten, Miss E. J. Wolfe, Mrs. A. Finn, Miss N. Fedoroff, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hardman, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. London, Misses E. and A. London, Masters A. London (2), Miss A. Marshall, Mr. J. A. Raynor, Mr. J. D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Stonelake, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Strother, Mr. K. Vatsass, Miss E. J. Wolfe and Mr. D. Hardman.

Per str. Woosung, April 30.—For Hankow.—Mr. H. Brian Bates, Misses L. and N. Otto, Mr. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and infant, Mr. L. P. Kent.

Per str. Fengtien, April 30.—For Chefoo. Mr. S. Kemp, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Dilley and 6 children, Misses A. W. Anderson and A. Anderson. For Tientsin.—Mr. H. C. Augustesen, Mr. P. M. Luce and Miss H. Morton. For Weihaiwei.—Mr. H. M. Hind, Mr. W. J. Recketts, Dr. Friedlander, Mrs. Moore & 2 children, Mr. J. R. Elias.

Per str. Hangsang, May 1.—For Swatow.—Mrs. Holliday, Miss Tonique, Mr. C. M. Petterson. For Hongkong.—Mr. J. Norton.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 2.—For Ningpo.—Miss Henderson and Mr. E. M. Smith.

Per str. Poyang, May 2.—For Hankow.—Mrs. F. McGarity, Mr. and Mrs. Cuttall, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Leckie, Mr. P. J. Score. For Kiukiang.—Mr. Van Dyne.

Per str. Shantung, May 3.—For Hongkong.—Capt. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. J. Hood, Rev. P. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Batki and child. For Canton.—Mr. J. D. H. Crawford.

Per str. Luenyi, May 3.—For Nanking.—Dr. Hagman, Mr. and Mrs. Priest, Mrs. Allan. For Nanking and Kiukiang.—Rev. Brownwell Gage. For Hankow.—Mr. C. Rohde and Mr. A. Steeller.

Per str. Irene, May 4.—For Swatow.—Mr. S. Wakefield.

Per str. Hangchow, May 4.—For Amoy.—Mrs. S. B. Wood.

Per str. Tungchow, May 4.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. S. W. Roberts, Mr. Gray, Mr. Gilbert Davies. For Tientsin.—Mr. I. C. Hampson, Miss W. Egle, Miss Silverberg, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Silverberg, Mr. Mordhorst, Mrs. W. S. Barrows and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Capt. Barrows. For Chefoo.—Messrs. H. G. Roberts and A. M. Lowe, 2 Franciscan Sisters.

Per str. Suiyang, May 5.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ruhensten and infant, Mr. Max Grill, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Conant.

Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon, May 5.—For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Caralps and Mr. R. Hegner. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Bellon and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. Antoncith, Mr. M. Poplu and Miss M. Lagurgue.

Per str. Kingsing, May 6.—For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. Hanbury and Mrs. W. E. Southcott. For Tientsin.—Mrs. F. Winter, Misses Cripp and Burton.

BIRTHS

CASSIDY.—On May 3, 1921, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Cassidy, a daughter.

FABIAN.—On April 29, 1921, at Chefoo, to Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Fabian, a son.

HEIDENSTAM.—On May 4, 1921, at No. 553 Avenue Foch, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. von Heidenstam, a daughter.

MILLS.—On May 2, 1921, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mills, a daughter.

TRUMAN.—On April 27, 1921, at Worthing, England, the wife of Reginald N. Truman, a son.

MARRIAGE

CLAYTON—PETERS.—On April 25, 1921, at St. John's Church, Port Edward, Weihaiwei, by the Rev. C. R. Burnett, M.A., Albert Edward, second surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Clayton, Dulwich, London, to Christina, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Peters, Stamford Hill, London.

DEATHS

DEANE.—On May 1, 1921, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, Thomas Porter Deane, Director of Sidney Hudson, Ltd., Manchester.

DORFMAN.—On April 29, 1921, Mrs. P. Dorfman, mother of Mrs. G. Dietrich, No. 110 Chapoo Road, Shanghai, aged 78.

EBRAHIM.—On May 2, 1921, at Bombay, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, the son of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. By cable.

FULLER.—On May 3, 1921, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Mrs. Emma Fuller, wife of the late Alexander Fuller, and mother of Mrs. E. J. Harris, and of William and Alfred Fuller, aged 62 years.

MACAIN.—On May 2, 1921, at St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, Cecilia Elenor, beloved wife of J. E. Macain, aged 39 years.

CARD

Mr. A. J. Willis begs to express his sincere thanks for the sympathy shown and wreaths sent on his recent sad bereavement.

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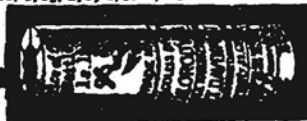
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SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Apr. 29	30.10	61.0	S E	2	56.5	52.7	66.4	49.5	O. D.
" 30	30.08	61.9	E S E	1	61.3	59.5	75.8	53.9	O. M.
May 1	30.01	63.3	E S E	2	67.3	65.1	72.9	60.3	O.
" 2	29.99	64.2	E	3	64.9	64.9	68.0	62.4	O. R
" 3	29.93	64.8	E S E	3	65.3	64.8	70.7	63.1	O. D.
" 4	29.85	66.9	S S E	2	74.3	70.0	84.0	64.0	O.
" 5	29.78	68.0	N E	2	65.4	65.8	69.6	63.6	O. R.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
 C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Apr. 29	52.1	56.0	63.2	62.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 30	51.0	57.8	72.0	64.2	Nil.	Nil.
May 1	60.5	55.0	69.0	66.0	Trace.	Nil.
" 2	63.0	59.0	67.1	71.0	0.85	Nil.
" 3	63.7	55.8	68.0	69.4	Trace.	Nil.
" 4	65.0	54.0	81.5	72.6	Nil	Nil.
" 5	61.8	55.8	72.0	66.4	0.58	0.22

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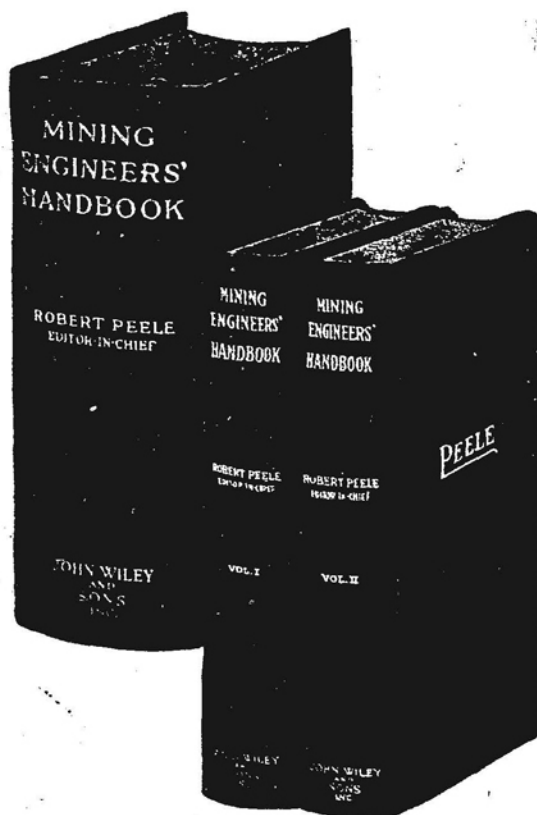
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